

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 9

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2559.

## CROWDED HOUSE HEARD THE OPERA LAST EVENING

**Carmen as Presented by Local Amateurs Was a Brilliant Success.**

The expectations of many weeks of patient effort and careful training were realized last night when the curtain fell on the first act of Carmen. It was a trying ordeal even with such a singer as Annis Montague Turner at the head of the direction, for an amateur chorus, amateur singers and an amateur orchestra, or practically so, to attempt Bizet's masterpiece, but the results justified the ambition and Honolulu's musical cult may feel justly proud of their productive genius.

Carmen with its wonderful harmonic tone pictures of southern romance, glowing with the ardent passions of love, jealousy and revenge, the dominant notes of the story, and revealing in Bizet's brilliant chords the virile, tempestuous life of sunny Spain, olive complexion, flashing knives and still more brightly flashing eyes, smugglers in the fiery mountain passes, scarlet-cloaked, toreadors in the sunlit blood stained ring, gallant soldiers, flirting girls, all these in Carmen are told as clearly by Bizet's melodic score as they are depicted by the dramatic action of the singers, and present obstacles not lightly to be attempted.

The orchestra intent on its own difficulties in interpreting the musical wealth of Carmen's music, lends little or no aid to the uncertain singer and the successful combination of stage and orchestra last night bestows, in view of these difficulties, absent in the lighter operas, more laurels to Annis Montague Turner, Director Jocher and their assistants on the stage or in the orchestra, and commends the ambition, patience and true love of music that accepted the task and brought it to last night's success.

And with the triumph of the musicians, the dramatic and scenic effects should not be forgotten. While the ease of the trained artist was not apparent, much of the dramatic pose and gesture was forceful and effective, due to the hard work of W. D. Adams, while the spectacular effects of the bright, correct costumes and the special scenery by Sharp added much to the pleasure of the performance.

The opening overture was rendered in excellent style and the confidence thus established grew as the opera progressed. The chorus is eminently to be commended being well balanced and powerful. Their best work was exhibited perhaps in the smugglers' choruses of the third act.

Annis Montague Turner as Carmen added a distinct picture to the characters she has been seen in locally. Investing the character with an original interpretation, her vivacity and dramatic force in the more forceful passages was markedly appreciated. She was essentially the dominant note of the opera, her individuality stamping the entire performance. Her voice seems to have lost none of its charm and power and numerous floral tributes testified the admiration of friends. Aside from her individual work, necessarily in the foremost place of the production, her skilful training and musical influence was apparent in principals and chorus throughout the production.

One of the most pleasing features of the presentation was the singing and personality of Miss Alice Campbell as Micaela. Her brunette beauty well suited the role while she invested the character with the modest timidity of a village girl emboldened by love to heroic enterprise. Her singing is perhaps best expressed in the one word that was prominent on the lips of her auditors "sweet." Every note leaves her throat as clearly true and flute-like as the roundelay of a young throster. Her every appearance was eagerly awaited and she received an ovation of flowers and plaudits. Mrs. Phillip Frear and Miss Stella Love as the Gypsy friends of Carmen sang and played their roles

with full appreciation of their possibilities and much natural vivacity.

Robert White in the difficult role of Don Jose deserves much credit for his ambitious efforts. The part calls for much histrionic as well as musical ability and Mr. White essayed these difficulties with an ambition that overcame many of them. His personality was pleasing, his acting in the more strenuous passages effective and his vocalization improved steadily as the opera progressed.

Lot Kaulukou, as the "Toreador," was the hero of the evening. His acting was free and forceful, his gestures graceful and untrammelled while his rendition of the famous "Toreador" song in the second act, in which he was ably backed by the way by the chorus, brought him salvos of applause, more flowers than those distributed to an outgoing steamer and a reception as genuine and sustained as any actual matador bowed to in a Spanish bullring. His voice is powerful and pleasing and he has become a decided factor in Honolulu's musical and dramatic circles.

The cast throughout were fully capable. Guy Livingston and Raymond Brown as the smugglers not only sang well but showed spontaneous comedy that was never forced and which agreeably leavened the scenes they appeared in. W. D. Adams, who is responsible for the excellent stage settings and the supervision of the dramatic end of the production, presented a handsome appearance as Captain Zuniga, playing the part with the ease of a professional. Arthur Mackintosh furnished some delightful little passages of comedy as the innkeeper, Pastera. He was decidedly original and quite a factor of the play. The only other speaking part was essayed by Mr. Boyd who delivered a line in the second act with unctious and under the successive disguises of some turbulent whisks, an eyeglass, a peon's hat and brilliant sash, and some lace ruffles led the spearmen and the smugglers and gallantly impersonated sundry Spanish hidalgos. The chorus, aside from their effective singing, were throughout well drilled and full of the spirit of their parts.

A happy idea was shown in the introduction of a boys' regiment and chorus in which many clever children, boys and girls alike clad in the masculine garb of tattered urchins of Seville, drilled and sang with precocious cleverness. Three dainty little dancers of Mrs. Gunn's class, Mesdemoiselles Alice Brickwood, Henrietta Smith and Sybil McInerney danced very prettily a fandango with clicking castanets as a prelude and accompaniment to an aria of Carmen's.

Mr. Jocher and his orchestra deserve all the commendatory comments that were freely bestowed upon them and the whole performance redounded greatly to the credit of Mrs. Annis Montague Turner in her successful efforts to keep matters musical alive in Honolulu. Her work is always appreciated here as it deserves, both individually and as a trainer of the amateur musicians of the city, the instigator of their ambitions and producer of well appreciated entertainments.

A feature of the production proved to be the rich and correct costuming of the piece. The dresses of those who called for richness were sumptuous, Mrs. Turner's dresses were revelations of stage wardrobe. Her brunette makeup was a surprise to many of her friends though of course a necessity to the role. Her true knowledge of operatic art showed itself in the dramatic culmination of the last act, where her skilfully reserved force and graceful death fall reached the apex of her success.

The house was packed with a brilliant audience who remained interestedly appreciative until the dramatically rendered death of Carmen and the strong finale. Cars were in attendance at the close which came within a few minutes of the time announced for carriages to be in readiness. With the benefit of last night's performance Saturday's presentation should bring forth an even smoother production, and perhaps a somewhat earlier moment of dismissal. The house is practically sold for that performance.

ALLAN DUNN.

## PROCEEDINGS TO REVOKE FIDELITY CO.'S CHARTER

**Deputy Insurance Commissioner Smithies Charges the Company With Making False and Fraudulent Statements.**

George E. Smithies, Deputy Insurance Commissioner, through the Attorney General's Department has brought a suit against the Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, to revoke its charter for reasons set forth at length in the complaint. The main ground is that the company is not possessed of the amount of capital paid up required by law to do insurance business in this Territory. To show such impotent condition of the Fidelity Insurance Company, Mr. Smithies produces figures he obtained by investigating its affairs. He charges the company with making false and fraudulent statements of its financial standing. The following extracts from the complaint, with sub-headings added, need no explanation:

### NATURE OF COMPANY.

That at all times herein mentioned The Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, was and still is a joint stock company, organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, having its principal place of business at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

That among the purposes for which the said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, was organized were the following: To insure and issue bonds guaranteeing the fidelity of public officials and employees, officers and employees of banks, corporations and business houses holding positions of trust and pecuniary responsibility; to act as surety on bonds required in court proceedings; to insure and issue policies for employers' liability, elevator, plate glass, accident, fire, life, marine and all kinds of insurance of every description; and to guarantee and insure the title and titles of real estate.

That on the 1st day of October, 1903, the authorized capital stock of the said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, was the sum of \$200,000.00.

### CAPITAL REQUIRED.

That under Sec. 7 of Act 69 of the Session Laws of 1903 it is unlawful for any insurance company, or corporation, organized under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, prior to the 1st day of October, 1903, to transact the business of insurance, or issue a policy of insurance without first having a subscribed capital of not less than \$100,000.00, of which \$50,000.00 thereof must have been paid in cash.

That said statement purporting to represent the assets and liabilities of the said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, so filed with your affiant, as aforesaid, represented that said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, had a subscribed capital stock of \$200,000.00, of which \$75,000.00 thereof had been paid in cash.

### FRAUDULENT STATEMENT.

That between the 9th and the 19th days of November, 1903, affiant made an examination of the affairs of the said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, for the purpose of ascertaining if the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, relating to the payment of the capital of said company had been complied with, and that upon such examination affiant ascertained that said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, did not have on said 3rd day of October, 1903, nor at any time up to said 19th day of November, 1903, a paid up cash capital of \$75,000.00, and that the statement so filed by the said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, with affiant, as aforesaid, on the 3rd day of October, 1903, wherein and whereby it was represented to affiant that the Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, had the sum of \$75,000.00 of its capital stock paid in cash was false, fraudulent and untrue; and upon information and belief affiant states that of said sum only \$100.00 thereof was paid in cash.

### FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

That the balance of said \$75,000.00, to wit, the sum of \$74,900.00 so represented to have been paid in cash (with the exception of \$65.85 thereof, which affiant is unable to account for and therefore states on information and belief was not paid in at all) was paid in as follows, to wit: 1. By transfer of real estate to said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, falsely and fraudulently represented in and by said statement so filed with affiant as aforesaid, to be of the value of \$69,412.50, but upon which there was a mortgage indebtedness of \$15,000.00; 2. By transfer to said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, of furniture and fixtures falsely and fraudulently represented in and by said statement so filed with your affiant as aforesaid, to be of the value of \$800.00; 3. By transfer to said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, of stocks consisting of 300 paid up shares of the Honolulu Investment Company, Limited, falsely and fraudulently represented in and by said statements, so filed with your affiant as aforesaid, to be of the value of \$24,000.00; 4. By transfer to said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, of office furniture and supplies represented in and by said statement to be of the value of \$121.65—all represented to be of the aggregate

value of \$79,334.15.

### REAL VALUES SHOWN.

That affiant is informed and believes, and upon such information and belief states the fact to be that paid-up capital stock to the amount of \$75,000.00 was issued by said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, in exchange for the transfers of property above mentioned.

That in truth and in fact said real estate last above mentioned, exclusive of mortgage indebtedness, was, on said 3rd day of October, 1903, and on said 19th day of November, 1903, and up to the 19th day of January, 1904, only of the value of \$34,728.00; and that in truth and in fact said furniture and fixtures on said several dates last above mentioned were only of the value of \$500.00, and that in truth and in fact said 300 shares of stock of the Honolulu Investment Company, Limited, were on said several dates last above mentioned only of the value of \$1650.00.

### ASSETS AND CAPITAL.

That in and by said statement so filed with your affiant on said 3rd day of October, 1903, said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, falsely and fraudulently represented to your affiant that its assets amounted to the sum of \$119,412.38, subject only to an indebtedness of \$15,000.00; but that in truth and in fact said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, did not have on the 3rd day of October, 1903, nor up to the 19th day of January, 1904, exclusive of the indebtedness aforesaid and exclusive of the unpaid subscriptions to its capital stock, assets in excess of \$38,456.83.

That on the 3rd day of October, 1903, and on the 19th day of November, 1903, said Fidelity Insurance Company did not have a paid-up capital exceeding in value the sum of \$38,456.83.

### IMPAIRMENT OF CAPITAL.

That on said 3rd day of October, 1903, and on said 19th day of November, 1903, said paid-up capital so represented to be of the value of \$75,000.00 did not exceed in value the sum of \$38,456.83; and was impaired in the sum of \$11,043.17; and was further on said 3rd day of October, 1903, and on said 19th day of November, 1903, impaired in the sum of \$11,544.17 below the amount required by law before said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, would be authorized to transact the business of insurance in the Territory of Hawaii.

That on the 19th day of November, 1903, affiant notified said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, of such impairment of its capital and further notified said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, to make good such impairment up to the amount required by law, to wit: up to the sum of \$50,000.00.

### FAILED TO MAKE GOOD.

That from said 19th day of November, 1903, up to and including the 17th day of January, 1904, said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, failed and neglected to make good such impairment up to the amount required by law, and that on the 18th day of January, 1904, affiant, as Deputy Insurance Commissioner, revoked the license of authority to transact the business of insurance in this Territory of said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited.

### OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS.

Affiant is informed and believes and upon such information and belief states that prior to the 3rd day of October, 1903, and from said 3rd day of October, 1903, up to said 18th day of January, 1904, said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, has issued policies of insurance and acted as surety on bonds pursuant to the objects for which said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, was organized, and that there are now outstanding many policies of insurance so issued by said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, and that said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, is now liable upon many bonds so executed by it as surety.

### ITS EXISTENCE FORFEITED.

Affiant further states that by reason of the foregoing the Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has forfeited its right to exist as a joint stock company.

Wherefore, affiant, as Deputy Insurance Commissioner, of the Territory of Hawaii, asks that the charter of said Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, be revoked, and that a receiver be appointed to wind up its affairs.

## RUSSIAN TROOPS MOVE INTO KOREA FROM THE LINE

**The Czar's Answer Will Be Courteous But Will Not Concede China's Integrity.**

**Thibetans Warn the British Off and May Attack Their Camp—Large Fire in Yucatan. Riots in Cuba and Morocco.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKYO, Jan. 29.—Russian troops have moved into the interior of Korea from the frontier.

PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 29.—Preparations for war continue. Three regiments have gone to the Yalu.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—It is understood that Russia's reply is courteous but that she refuses in uncompromising terms to insert



Count Lamsdorf.



Field Marshal Yamagata.

in the proposed treaty a guarantee of the independence and integrity of China.

TOKYO, Japan, Jan. 28.—Preparations for war continue throughout all departments of the Japanese Government. Conferences of prominent financiers of the country are being held to determine upon the financial program of the country in event of war.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Jan. 28.—The Russian Council of State is devoting earnest consideration to the reply to Japan. It is believed the note will be ready for dispatch Saturday.

Russia's attitude will be pacific though no assurance is given that the demands of Japan will be granted.

PARIS, France, Jan. 28.—The leading officials of the French Government assert that a diplomatic adjustment of Far Eastern differences is still possible.

### THIBETANS MAY ATTACK.

CHUMBI, Jan. 29.—The Lamas of Thibet have warned the British expedition not to proceed further. The Thibetans are getting reinforcements and are expected to attack the British camp at Tunas.

### COTTON FOR JAPAN.

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 29.—Yesterday 3600 bales of cotton were shipped to Japan.

### RIOTS IN MOROCCO.

TANGIER, Jan. 29.—An attempt by the Government to force the circulation of unpopular coin has caused serious riots.

### KILLED BY MOBS.

CIENFUEGOS, Cuba, Jan. 29.—In an election riot here one man was killed and four seriously wounded.

### FIRE AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 29.—The Park street school has been burned.

### BIG FIRE IN YUCATAN.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 29.—Two million dollars' worth of damage has been done by a fire at Progreso, Yucatan.

### SNOW IN MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 28.—Thirteen inches of snow fell in Jackson and surrounding country today. This extraordinary weather for this section has caused intense suffering among the poor.

### PROPELLER WAS BROKEN.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 28.—The passenger steamer Zaolin, for which fears were entertained, has arrived at Juneau. The steamer encountered a severe storm in which her propeller was broken.

### JAPAN BUYING CATTLE.

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 28.—Agents of the Japanese Government in Manila are buying up cattle in large numbers.



# LT. COM. POND IS AT WORK FOR PEARL HARBOR

**Congratulates the Advertiser on Its Special Edition and Tells What He Has Been Doing—How to Reach Washington in an Effective Way.**

U. S. T. S. Penacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 14, 1934.

Editor Advertiser: I have read with very great interest your paper for January 1, 1934, a copy of which a friend very kindly sent me, more especially the section dealing with Pearl Harbor, and I congratulate you most sincerely upon its excellence, completeness and accuracy.

I would beg, however, in this connection, to suggest one thing, and that is that plans are not obtained by simply sitting under the tree and expecting the fruit to fall into one's mouth. The tree must be shaken and even then one must hustle to gather his share of the falling fruit. In other words action is demanded and, first and foremost, I would suggest that a copy of your paper should be sent to each of the following officials: The Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary, each Chief of Bureau in the Navy Department, each member of the General Board in the Navy Department, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, each member of the Senate Naval Committee, each member of the House Naval Committee and your Delegate in Congress—indeed it would be wise to put a copy of the paper in the hands of each Senator and Representative in Congress.

You are doubtless aware of the not unimportant part I took in the acquisition of the site for the Naval Station at Pearl Harbor and of the deep interest that I have always taken in the subject, and, in this connection, the following extracts from a communication that I sent to the Navy Department a few months since may be of interest and may also serve as an outline of the lines along which I believe efforts should be made, by the representative commercial and other public organizations in the Hawaiian Islands, to secure appropriations for carrying on the work of development of this important Naval Station.

These extracts are as follows:

"Having been entrusted while Commandant, Naval Station, Hawaii, with the duty of negotiating for a site for a Naval Station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, which site, as finally determined upon, was substantially the one recommended by myself in my report upon said negotiations, and having since been actively engaged in the litigation necessary for the condemnation of the fee and the leasehold interests in the lands selected, I naturally feel a deep interest in the development of said Station, and, therefore, beg to submit, for the consideration of the Department, the following notes."

"For perfectly safe navigation in all conditions of sea and weather a channel through the bar forty feet in depth and five hundred feet in width should be cut, and the channel inside the bar straightened by the dredging away of projecting points."

"The question arises should the development of the Naval Station be delayed till the completion of the work of opening up the channel to the deep harbor inside."

"Having in view the great importance of a well equipped naval base in the mid-Pacific, there should be no such delay, but the Department should be prepared, upon the completion of the pending litigation, to proceed with the development and equipment of the Station. This work will necessarily extend over a term of years and long before it can be completed the channel will have been dredged out by another department of the government, through the pressure of commercial interests, or, should circumstances warrant a change of governmental policy, that work could be carried on at the same time under control of the Navy Department. In either event there is no likelihood that the Station will be ready for occupancy and use before the approaches to it are rendered available."

"Plans should therefore be immediately prepared for the Pearl Harbor Station, as it goes without saying that those plans should be complete in character and detail and prepared on the spot by persons familiar with the conditions and acquainted with the Department's desires."

"This leads up to the question what should be the nature of the Station there to be established."

"There should, however, be at least one and preferably two dry docks capable of taking the largest ships built or likely to be built. The natural sites indicated in my report, previously referred to, will permit of the construction of dry docks in pairs, and with one pumping plant between them, the cost of maintenance for two docks would be but slightly greater than for one. With these dry docks there should be erected shops equipped with all the necessary tools for ordinary repairs to hulls, machinery and boilers, ordnance and other equipment."

"These shops should be fully equipped for all classes of lighter work."

For heavier work there are well equipped foundries and machine shops in Honolulu, one of which, the Honolulu Iron Works, called into being, or, rather, built up from a smaller establishment, because of the marvelous development of the machinery and pumping plants of the large sugar plantations, is capable of undertaking any work likely to be furnished by the Navy Service.

"Honolulu, it should be remembered, is only fifteen minutes by rail from the Pearl Harbor Station, the Government owning about a mile of the road-bed and equipment by virtue of the compromise effected with the Oahu Railway and Land Co. during the condemnation proceedings."

"The Government should not, however, be dependent, either in peace or war, upon private monopoly, and, for that reason alone, if for none other, should have its own plant."

"There should also be erected suitable store-houses for such supplies as it is deemed essential that such a station should always have on hand, having in mind its isolated position and immense strategic importance as a mid-Pacific Station."

"There should certainly be erected on Kuahua Island suitable magazines well stored with all kinds of ammunition. This is a point of first importance and should receive early attention. With these magazines should go houses for gunners and watchmen."

"The water system should be developed, either by artesian wells on the station or by acquiring such rights on adjacent lands. There is no question about the quantity of artesian water that can be obtained on the station and there is little doubt that water of suitable quality can be obtained either on Kuahua Island or on Ford's Island and piped across, even if it can not be obtained on the main land. This artesian water flows to a height of about twenty-five feet above the sea."

"A coaling station to hold at least fifty thousand tons should be established, well equipped with modern appliances for the rapid handling of coal."

"Rifle ranges should be laid out and built, etc., erected. This should be one of the features of the station. Ranges can be easily laid out up to the full length of one thousand yards, fulfilling all the requirements laid down in the Firing Regulations, and there are few places under the control of the Navy Department where better facilities exist for the establishment of such an important feature of naval work. Pearl Harbor could well be made the rendezvous for vessels of the Pacific fleet for small-arm target practice."

"Wharves should be constructed. Moorings should be placed. A railroad system should be installed connecting with the main line of the Oahu Railway. Officers' quarters should be built. Roads and streets should be laid out."

"All the above work should be planned immediately and undertaken and pushed to completion upon the settlement of the pending suit and as rapidly as appropriations can be obtained therefor."

I hope and expect to live to see the day when Pearl Harbor will be one of the half-dozen first-class naval stations of the United States, the others being New York, Norfolk, San Francisco Bay, Puget Sound and Subic Bay.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
CHAS. F. POND,  
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy.

## DOLE DECIDES PILOT'S SALVAGE

Judge S. B. Dole yesterday morning in the United States District Court, awarded Captain J. C. Lorenzen, one of Honolulu's port pilots, one hundred dollars as salvage against the British steamer Clavering, which went aground near the harbor entrance last August and was pulled off by the tug Fearless and the steamer Chas. Counselman.

The claim for which Captain Lorenzen libeled the Clavering was \$500, but unfortunately for it the claimant, directly after the service, rendered his bill for \$100. Although the bill was afterward withdrawn and the libel substituted therefor, the fact that such a bill was presented decided the case so far as the amount was concerned.

As to the principle involved, Judge Dole found that a pilot had a legal claim for salvage on account of services outside of his official duties. There not being law governing the question in the Federal statutes relating to Territories, the court reasoned from laws of different States which were deemed applicable.

The formal rendering of the decision was deferred, pending the question of costs.

PNEUMONIA always results from a cold or an attack of influenza. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy quickly cures these ailments and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It is made especially for these and similar ailments and can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

# TERRITORIAL BILLS AND NEEDS

**Legislation for Hawaii in Congress.**

[Mail Special to the Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Matters of Hawaiian legislation before Congress have been in abeyance this past week, except for a favorable report from the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, which reported favorably the bill to recompense in full the claims of Ex-Queen Liliuokalani. The report was made by Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, who made the same report from the Committee last year and there will be an effort to get it on the Sundry Civil Appropriations bills. As things look now the initiative will be made on the Senate side, just as was done last year.

The House Committee on Territories is awaiting the arrival of President Gardner of the Electric Light and Power Company, when hearings will be resumed on that bill. As stated in my last letter, there is no disposition to take that matter up again till all the facts about the company are available.

The bill to confirm another charter for Hawaiian territory, the company of W. W. Dimond for the furnishing of fuel and illuminating gas, has been introduced by Delegate Kalaniano'le in the House and by Senator Burrows, of Michigan, at the other end of the Capitol. The bill will not be taken up till some one comes prepared to present all the facts in connection with it, as the provisions will be as carefully scrutinized as those of the Electric bill. The Gas Company bill is a very lengthy one, but provides simply for the ratification of the act of the Hawaiian Legislature, that act being incorporated in the measure as introduced here.

Delegate Kalaniano'le is doing all he can to further the passage of a bill to authorize the construction of a Revenue Cutter for the sole use of the Territory of Hawaii. The matter has been taken up at the Senate end by Mr. Perkins, of California, as already told, and the bill over there has been favorably reported from the Senate Committee on Commerce and is now on the Senate calendar. The Delegate's bill, which is identical, provides for the construction of a cutter at a cost of \$250,000. The bill has been referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which Col. "Petie" Hepburn, of Iowa, is the chairman.

## REMISSION OF DUTIES.

The following bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Cushman of Washington state, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That authority be, and the same is hereby, given the Secretary of the Treasury to refund and repay from the appropriation "To repay to importers the excess of deposits for unascertained duties, or duties or other moneys paid under protest," made by section thirty-six hundred and eighty-nine of the Revised Statutes, the amount of duties paid without protest into the United States Treasury on any and all goods, wares, and merchandise shipped to Hawaii prior to July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the date of the passage of the joint resolution annexing Hawaii, and shipped therefrom into the United States subsequent to June fourteenth, nineteen hundred, the date of the taking effect of the Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved April thirtieth, nineteen hundred: Provided, That such claims shall be presented under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and within one year from the date of the passage of this Act.

## PUBLIC BUILDING BILLS.

Delegate Kalaniano'le has also introduced several other bills during the past week. Most of these are the same bills that Mr. Mitchell introduced in the Senate some weeks ago. One of them provides for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Hilo at a cost not to exceed \$150,000. Another bill provides for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Honolulu at a cost not to exceed \$1,000,000. There is a provision in the bill for the erection of the building on any public ground in the city of Honolulu, but in the event of no such public grounds

being available, then proposals for the sale of land for said site shall be invited."

The outlook just at present for public building legislation at this session of Congress is very poor. It is certain that no public buildings for Hawaii will be authorized till there is more general legislation for public buildings on the mainland and at present the disposition of Speaker Cannon is against allowing any such legislation at this session. The administration is practicing economy and then the Supervising Architect's office of the Treasury Department is several months behind with the public building projects already authorized, as is evident by the months of delay in getting around to the immigration station at Honolulu. Therefore it is quite probable that Hawaii will get any more public buildings for over a year. At the next session of Congress some appropriations for public buildings will undoubtedly be voted.

## PERSONAL.

In that connection, it may be of interest to Hawaiian people to know that ex-Mayor W. H. Eustis, of Minneapolis, who went to Hawaii to inspect the arrangements for securing a site, was recently in town and has gone to Porto Rico for his health. He will remain there most of the winter. He is prominently mentioned for Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota this year. He was a candidate for Governor a few years ago, but was beaten by John Lind, a Democrat, now a member of the House.

Mr. Harold Sewall, of Bath, Me., formerly Minister from this country to Hawaii, was in town this week for a brief stay. He says he is out of touch entirely with Hawaiian matters. Mrs. Sewall accompanied him and proceeded from here to California, where she intends to spend the winter.

A cablegram was received here during the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, from Hawaiian Democrats, asking that Mr. Palmer Woods be appointed a member of the National Committee to represent the Territory. The Committee took no action further than to refer the request to a committee, of which Mr. John T. McGraw, of West Virginia, is chairman. The Committee has taken no action yet on the matter but will probably hold another meeting within a few weeks.

A letter from Secretary Shaw to the Speaker of the House announces that a claim, amounting to \$1,806.06, preferred by F. W. Beardslee, for quarantine service in Hawaii, has been allowed by accounting officers. The claim has been pending for two years.

A bill providing for the contest of elections in the Territory of Hawaii has been introduced by Delegate Kalaniano'le and referred to the Committee on Territories.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## FEDERAL COURT WILL TRY DAVIS

George A. Davis yesterday filed a new petition for a rehearing of the Supreme Court's judgment of disbarment against him, a former petition for a rehearing having recently been denied.

U. S. District Attorney Breckons has been instructed by the Department of Justice to bring proceedings in the Federal Court here against Davis, formulating in the complaint the same charges as those for which he was disbarred by the Supreme Court of the Territory.

The Federal proceedings are the result of a request preferred by Mr. Davis to the District Attorney, that his conduct for which he was disbarred in the Territorial courts be investigated by the Federal Court. Mr. Breckons in December wrote to the Attorney General at Washington, submitting the matter to him.

W. A. Day, acting Attorney General, under date of January 12, replied to Mr. Breckons, saying: "You may file such charges and are requested to make such investigation a thorough one."

## BANK OF HAWAII BEGINS NEW YEAR

The annual meeting of the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The election of officers and the reading of the cashier's report were the most important matters of business transacted.

Henry Waterhouse's name was omitted from the Board of Directors, he having disposed of his interests in the bank owing to his illness. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Chas. M. Cooke, president; P. C. Jones, first vice-president; F. W. Macfarlane, second vice-president; C. H. Cooke, cashier; F. H. Atherton, assistant cashier and secretary.

The Board of Directors for the ensuing year will be composed as follows:

F. W. Macfarlane, C. H. Atherton, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless, F. C. Atherton, E. F. Bishop, C. H. Cooke, P. C. Jones, Chas. M. Cooke.

The sixth annual report presented by Cashier Cooke, gave the business transactions of the bank of which the following is the summary:

ASSETS.	
Loans and Discounts	\$50,122.36
Call Loans and Overdrafts	260,704.36
Stocks and Bonds	374,225.90
Lease and Office Fixtures	13,165.22
Other Assets	5,024.78
Due from Banks	254,977.13
Cash	247,388.99
	\$2,007,609.74
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	\$600,000.00
Surplus	206,000.00
Undivided Profits	86,538.63
Deposits	1,017,230.32
Due Other Banks	190,890.79
Dividends Unclaimed	650.00
	\$2,005,609.74

# NEWS FROM COAST FILES

**Some Interesting Notes  
In the World's  
Diary.**

LEXINGTON (Ky.), January 16.—Revelations of the impurity of foods in Europe are made by Professor Allen, secretary of the National Pure Food Association, in his report. Professor Allen has just returned from London, Berlin and Paris, where he had been sent by the association to make an investigation of European food products.

Allen said: "I learn from the authorities of the municipal laboratories of Paris that 60 per cent of the French wines and 80 per cent of their champagnes are either adulterations or imitations, notwithstanding that the French vineyards had the greatest yield the past two years within a century, and pure wine itself had been very cheap. Much of the wine included in this 60 per cent never saw a vineyard, and the grape forms no part of its composition."

Professor Allen says the French Government has excellent pure food laws, and enforces them against adulterations. The French food laws prohibit all antiseptics in food products, and, like the Germans, they condemn the use of saccharine, which has been used extensively in France to sweeten and preserve artificial wines.

"England," says Professor Allen, "is the dumping ground for bad foods. Her food laws are insufficient and poorly enforced."

## AFTER A FOREIGN MARRIAGE.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Marquise de Monstrieux-Meriville, formerly Mary Gwendolen Caldwell, a Kentucky beauty and heiress, one of the founders of the Catholic University of America at Washington, and once the fiancée of Prince Joachim Napoleon Murat, has returned to America without her husband, and is now in a critical condition in her apartments at the Buckingham. She is said to be suffering from a complication of diseases brought on by nervous derangement. She has lost her hearing and is almost totally blind.

Gwendolen Caldwell was born in Kentucky, her mother being one of the famous Breckinridge family. When still a little girl she inherited from her father \$5,000,000, and at her mother's death, a few years later, inherited \$500,000 more. Her engagement to Prince Murat, grandson of Murat, the King of Naples, and of Catherine, sister of Napoleon I, was broken the day before the wedding day. The Prince insisted upon having control of her fortune. Miss Caldwell refused this. Then he offered to take half of it. This the American girl refused. She at once broke her engagement and returned to America.

## GABRIELLE BOMPARD.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Gabrielle Bompard, the French woman who was pardoned several months ago after serving thirteen years in prison for assisting her lover, Eyraud, "The Strangler," to murder a middle-aged Parisian named Gouffé, arrived today on the Cunard liner Lucania from Liverpool. A sensational feature of her trial was her effort to prove that Eyraud, who strangled Gouffé, had hypnotized her and therefore she was irresponsible. Eyraud was acquitted. The object of the crime was robbery.

Accompanying the Bompard woman was Gaston Kardos, a dentist and "professional hypnotist" of Paris. Immigration Inspector Jackson of the boarding staff, noting that Kardos and Bompard occupied the same stateroom, decided to detain them. The couple were taken to Ellis Island and sent before a board of special inquiry, which quickly decided to exclude them. They were asked if they had counsel and Kardos answered that they had not. He was told he might he would do so. He will get a lawyer tomorrow. Bompard was excluded as an immoral person and exconvict, and the dentist was excluded because he was "likely to become a public charge" (his stock in trade being Bompard) and on "general principles," pending a settlement of their appeal to Washington, they will stay in the detention apartment on Ellis Island. Bompard and Kardos come here to give exhibitions. Kardos hypnotizes Bompard and she goes through the movements of the Gouffé murder.

## HEAD OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The Pope has just ordered one of the most precious relics of Rome restored to the Church of San Silvestro, from which it was removed to the Vatican in 1870, when the church was besieged by Italian troops. The relic is the authentic head of St. John the Baptist.

According to tradition the head, which was demanded by the daughter of Herodias as a reward for her dancing, was carried from Palestine to Rome ten centuries ago by Greek monks and deposited in the Church of St. Silvestro, then a monastery.

Immense miracles are attributed to the relic. It was held in such esteem that battles were fought for its possession from 1411 until 1870. The relic remained in the church until 1870, when it was removed to the Vatican for safety by Pope Pius IX. Pius X thinks there is no danger now

in returning the relic to its ancient resting place. The relic is contained in a silver reliquary weighing 100 pounds.

## LAWLERS MARINES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Seoul declares that Mr. Allen, the American Minister, is anxious about the conduct of the American marines at Seoul, and "has warned their officers that Korea is not the Philippines." The correspondent says that heavy supplies of ammunition have been sent to the legations, which are also worried by the conduct of the American troops, which, according to the correspondent, is a distinct danger, owing to the lack of discipline and the intoxication among the men, who are apparently "spoiling for a fight."

A dispatch to the Telegraph from Tokio discredits the messages from Europe, saying that Russia will accept Japan's terms. He says these reports are manufactured and cannot retard action.

## REFUSED HER AWARD.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Marie Corelli has had the last word in regard to the farthing damages which a jury awarded her in a recent libel action. The defendant called on Miss Corelli to deliver the coin, and was received by her butler, to whom he handed a form of receipt for Miss Corelli's signature. Determined her autograph should not go so cheap, she referred the caller to her solicitors. They received it and sent it back in these terms: "We are instructed by our client to inform the defendant that she is happy to present him with the damages granted by the jury as a contribution to one of the many Stratford charities he no doubt supports."

## BELGIAN SOCIAL CUSTOMS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—One of the things that most surprise Americans when they dine out in Belgium society is the absence of a sufficiency of knives and forks. One knife and fork is considered ample for each person for the whole of the courses, and it was indeed not very long ago that good Belgian society took to fish knives. A magnificent dinner service, intended for a nobleman, which was specially exhibited at one of the largest silver-smiths in the capital the other day, revealed the fact that though of the most splendid silver and boasting covers for twenty-four, there were only twenty-four knives and forks. True there were twenty-four pairs of the silver knife rests on which each diner is supposed to place his implements between the courses, after having carefully wiped them with bread.

The silversmith was astonished at the expressions of horror of the American ladies who examined the display, at such rough and ready manner of living. The only explanation given is that it saves service, and being a national habit no one thinks it strange. Another extraordinary fact with regard to the way Belgians live is that there is not one single house in Belgium from the palace downward that has an upstairs supply of hot water, nor indeed any automatic supply for the kitchen, while it is only the rich who have cold water laid on above the ground floor. At the same time the houses are furnished handsomely and with considerable taste.

## A Juvenile Torsador.

There was an accident yesterday shortly after the close of a novillada at the Plaza Mexico that came near resulting in the death of a few young hopefuls who took it into their heads that they would like to join in the national sport.

Shortly after the crowd left the ring a half dozen young boys of ages ranging from 12 to 15 years got down into the bull ring to play bull fight. One of the number thought the game was too slow, so while the ring attendants were busy about other work he entered the pen where the bulls were confined and slyly let one of them into the ring.

With a mad rush the big black bull entered the ring. One of the little boys had been using his plush linen cape for a cape in his plays with the other boys, and he was near the door when the bull entered. Although one of the opposite gates was open the bull made no effort to get away, but rushed at the boy with the cape.

There was but one thing for the boy to do, and he did it. With all the knowledge which he had gained by watching the matadors in the ring he let the bull charge the cape. But his arms were too short and the bull struck him a hard blow, knocking the little fellow fully fifty feet and tearing his shoulder with his horn. The angry bull then turned his attention to the red cape.

When the other boys saw the bull charging them they fled for the fence and climbed to safety, where they watched the bull tearing the cape. Finally it occurred to one of the older boys that by all charging for the bull he might possibly be scared away from the prize body of the injured lad. So with clubs and boards they drove the bull from the ring. They gave their attention to the bull none too quickly, for he had tired of pawing and stamping the cape and was making for the boy.

When the doctors got in their work on the little fellow, whose name is Angel Morales, they found that the wound was the only thing of consequence, and that although the boy was senseless from the blow there was nothing of a really dangerous nature to fear from the accident, as the hurt was a flesh wound.—Mexican Herald.

Our Beautiful Language.—A boy who swims may say he's swum, but milk is skimmed and seldom skum, and nails you trim, they are not trum.

When words you speak, these words are spoken, but a nose is tweaked and can't be twoken, and what you seek is never soken.

If we forget, then we've forgotten, but "if" we see, are never wotten, and houses let cannot be lotten.

The goods one sells are always sold, but fears dispell'd are not dispoild, and what you smell is never smoled.

When young, a top you oft saw spun, but did you see a grin e'er grun or a potato neatly skun?—Tit-Bits.



# SHAVE PAY OF DOCTORS

## Attention Is Paid to Bad Land in Hilo.

Salaries of government physicians formed the first item of business at the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. President Cooper introduced it with the remark that it was necessary to reduce the salaries from \$1800 to \$1600 a month for the whole Territory. It could be managed by a revision of the schedule.

There was but little discussion and the matter was left in the hands of the president as a committee of one to revise the schedule.

The meeting was constituted by Dr. C. B. Cooper, president; Fred C. Smith, Dr. W. H. Mays, E. E. Winston and Attorney General Lorin Andrews. Officers present were C. Charlock, secretary; Dr. Pratt, chief health officer; J. D. McVeigh, superintendent of leper settlement, and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. E. S. Goodhue and D. L. L. Moore each applied for the position of government physician for North and South Kona. Dr. Goodhue was appointed, being given the preference as a former employee of the Board in a similar capacity. Dr. Mays, as well as the president, expressed a desire to keep Dr. Moore in mind for any future opening that might occur.

Dr. George Herbert was appointed a member of the examining board for lepers, in place of Dr. R. P. Myers, resigned.

A letter, was received from Dr. L. E. Cofer, chief quarantine officer, expressing his pleasure in accepting honorary membership of the Board's committee having charge of soliciting Federal aid in the scientific investigation of leprosy.

### HILLO BAD LANDS.

Superintendent of Public Works C. S. Holloway wrote a letter to the Board regarding the public land at Hilo sought to be condemned on account of its insanitary condition. He said the matter had been referred to the department's agent at Hilo, E. E. Richards, and on receiving his report the Superintendent would advise the Board just what steps it would be possible to take to improve the sanitary conditions of the locality.

### HOSPITAL SUBSIDIES.

Attorney-General Andrews made a statement on the subject of subsidized institutions. It was a mistake of the Auditor to have quoted the Attorney-General's Department for authority in refusing the subsidy to the Hospital for Incurables. There was no question in his mind about the cases of the Queen's Hospital and the Kapiolani Maternity Home, any other hospital whose management charged one person fees and gave another one free treatment, at its own sweet will. Mr. Andrews promised further attention of the department to the question in general as soon as opportunity could be obtained.

### AN IWILEI NUISANCE.

Dr. Pratt, at the president's request, made a statement about four houses on Dowsett estate land at Iwilei, which were in insanitary condition. It was believed the property was under control of the Dillingham company. A suggestion by the president that the Board drive over in the new ambulance after the meeting was not adopted because some of the members could not go.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

On the suggestion of the president, the Medical Society was accorded an invitation to use the office of the Board as a meeting place.

A letter from W. R. Castle, representing others in a confidential matter, was read but the Board decided the matter was not within its jurisdiction.

A letter was received and filed from the Post Check Currency Bureau, relative to the evil of polluted commercial paper in circulation.

A letter from Surgeon General Wyman at Washington was read. It appears elsewhere.

### CLEAN ORIENTAL PORTS.

Dr. L. E. Cofer's latest report on health conditions in the Orient was received with expressions of gratification, also the remark, "They must be preparing for war." Hongkong, two weeks to Jan. 2; Nagasaki, two weeks to Jan. 8; Kobe, two weeks to Jan. 10; and Yokohama, two weeks to Jan. 13, were all reported as "clean." Only Shanghai retained a trace of the pestilential conditions regularly reported from that side of the Pacific ever since the Federal quarantine office here began its work. Shanghai, two weeks to Jan. 2, had nine deaths of smallpox, but no new cases.

In olden times rings were worn by monarchs and rulers alone, but as civilization advanced and women were more chivalrously regarded, the ring was given her as the token of high dignity bestowed upon her in the marriage ceremony.

# SOME HAWAIIAN BILLS WHICH KUHIO INTRODUCED

The Honolulu Gas, Revenue Cutter, Hilo Federal Building and Home Rule Election Contest Measures Given in Official Text.

Following is the text of various local bills introduced by Delegate Kalaniana'ole:

A bill to provide for the contest of elections in the Territory of Hawaii.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all questions as to the validity of any ballot shall be decided immediately and the opinion of a majority of the board of inspectors of election at each polling precinct shall be final and binding, subject to revision by the supreme court of the Territory as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That any candidate interested, or any thirty duly qualified voters of any election district, may file a petition in the supreme court of the Territory, setting forth any cause or causes why the decision of any board of inspectors should be reversed, corrected, or changed.

Sec. 3. That such petition shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court within thirty days following the election proposed to be contested, and shall be accompanied by a deposit of such an amount of costs as may be fixed by the clerk.

Sec. 4. That the clerk shall thereupon issue to the respondents named in such petition a summons to appear before the supreme court within fourteen days after service thereof, and he shall cause such summons to be published in some newspaper circulated in the election district for not less than ten days prior to such hearing.

Sec. 5. That such petition shall be heard by the court in term time or vacation.

Sec. 6. That on the return day the court, upon its own motion, or otherwise, may direct summons to be issued to any person or persons who may be interested in the result of the proceedings.

Sec. 7. That at the hearing the court shall cause the evidence to be reduced to writing and shall give judgment, stating all findings of facts and law. Such judgment may invalidate the election on the ground that a correct result cannot be ascertained, because of mistake or fraud on the part of the inspectors of election or that a certain candidate or certain candidates received the majority or plurality of the votes cast and were elected. If such judgment should be that the election was invalid, a certified copy thereof shall be filed with the governor of the Territory, and he shall call a new election within sixty days after the filing of such judgment; and if the court shall decide which candidate or candidates have been elected a copy of such judgment shall be served upon the secretary of the Territory, and immediately thereupon he shall sign and deliver to such candidate a certificate of election, and the same shall be conclusive as to the right of the candidate to the office; but nothing herein shall prevent the legislature from thereafter doing up on the election and qualification of its own members.

Sec. 8. That the decision of the court concerning any question properly involved in any such petition and proceeding shall be final and binding upon all parties, except as herein provided.

Sec. 9. That the court shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to punish contempts, and to do whatever else may be necessary to fully determine the proceedings.

Sec. 10. That the costs shall be the same as in trials in the circuit court at chambers.

Sec. 11. That the court may make such special rules as it may find necessary or proper.

Sec. 12. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. That this Act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

A bill to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and occupation of the United States post-office, the United States land office, the United States courts, the United States custom-house, the United States surveyor-general, and other Federal offices in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, not to exceed the sum of one million dollars: Provided, That such building shall be erected on any public site in said city, provided there is in said city such suitable public grounds for said public building. In the event of no such public grounds being available, then proposals for the sale of land for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city of largest circulation for at least twenty days prior to the date specified in said advertisement for the opening of said proposals.

Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall then cause the said proposed sites, and such others as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Department, who shall make written report to said Secretary of the results of said examination and of his recommendation thereon and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals and all maps, plans, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to the said proposed sites.

If, upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint a commission of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Treasury Department, which commission shall also examine the said proposed sites and such others as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary; and said commission shall, within thirty days after such examination, make to the Secretary of the Treasury written report of their conclusion in the premises, accompanied by all statements, maps, plans, or documents taken by or submitted to them in like manner, as hereinbefore provided. In regard to the proceedings of said agent of the Treasury Department; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the building to be erected.

The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed six dollars per day and actual traveling expenses: Provided, however, That the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses.

A bill to ratify, approve, and confirm an act duly enacted by the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, to authorize and provide for the maintenance and supply of fuel and illuminating gas and its by-products in Honolulu.

Whereas the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii did, by an act duly passed at the nineteenth hundred and three session thereof, authorize W. W. Dimond, his associates, successors, and assigns, to manufacture and supply fuel and illuminating gas and its by-products in Honolulu; and

Whereas the governor of said Territory did approve said act on the fifteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and three; and

Whereas the Act of Congress to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved April thirtieth, nineteen hundred, provided that the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii shall not grant to any corporation, association, or individual any special privilege or franchise without the approval of the Congress of the United States: Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii entitled "An act to authorize W. W. Dimond, his associates, and assigns, to manufacture and supply fuel and illuminating gas and its by-products in Honolulu," approved by the governor of the Territory April fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three, be, and the same is hereby ratified, approved, and confirmed, the said act being in words and figures as follows, to wit:

"ACT NUMBERED THIRTY.

"An act to authorize W. W. Dimond, his associates, successors, and assigns, to manufacture and supply fuel and illuminating gas and its by-products in Honolulu.

"Be it enacted by the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, That W. W. Dimond, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, his associates, successors and assigns, or such corporation as he or they shall cause to be incorporated under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii (he or they being hereinafter referred to as W. W. Dimond), are hereby authorized and empowered to manufacture and supply gas for use as a fuel, for illuminating purposes, and otherwise, in Honolulu, which, for the purposes of this act, shall be held to include all that portion of the Island of Oahu extending from the westerly limits of Moanalua to the southeastern extremity of said island,

(Continued on page 7.)

## PROF. BRIGHAM UNJUSTLY ACCUSED.

While Prof. Brigham was at Auckland he received a letter from Mr. Bolton of London, England, in which the writer stated that he had not heard the curator of the Bishop Museum express anything derogatory to the character of Father Damien, as charged. The letter was sent by Mr. Bolton on the day he sent a cablegram to Prof. Brigham denying the accusations made against the latter. The cablegram was reproduced in halftone in the Advertiser.

# JIM QUINN CHALLENGES CYCLONE WITH SAMBO

There was a special meeting of the Hawaiian Jockey Club at Republican headquarters last night to consider a protest against the performance of the horse Cyclone at last annual meet on June 11.

Larry Dee, owner of Albert M., was sponsor for the protest, which, as James C. Quinn said after the meeting of the club, was "a dead man's protest." Its author he stated having been the late John Callahan.

The special meeting broke up early, leaving the matter in the hands of a committee to investigate and report.

Jerry Roderick was called in general meeting as a witness on behalf of the protest. His evidence to prove that Cyclone was a "ringer," whose true name was Joe Wheeler with a high record on the Coast, was not conclusive. He was not positive as to color and marks. A relative on the Coast had told him Cyclone and Joe Wheeler were the same animal.

A committee was then appointed to take testimony, consisting of Clarence L. Crabbe, W. H. Hoogs, W. M. Cunningham, Tom Hollinger and M. H. Drummond. Then a recess was taken to give the committee a working chance.

Several witnesses were called before the committee, but no decision appearing in sight the general meeting became tired and voted to adjourn, the committee to pursue its investigation and report at a meeting to be called for the purpose.

Jim Quinn, owner of Cyclone on June 11 but selling the horse since, said last night:

"The trouble with Larry Dee and the whole push against me is that I win the races from them."

"You may put in your paper that I will match Sambo against any horse in the islands, Waldo J. and Cyclone preferred."

"What worries those fellows is that I take the horses that they lose with and win races. I had Wayboy two years ago and beat Sambo. Last year Larry Dee gets Wayboy and I take Sambo and beat Wayboy in a walk."

"All that Cyclone has won here, which they have to talk about, is one prize of \$150. That yarn in the Bulletin that Larry Dee won a heat from me with Albert M. is all bosh. He won nothing."

The Jockey Club meeting dispersed so early that an Advertiser reporter going to the hall in what he deemed a good margin of time found the place in darkness. Efforts to locate Messrs. Dee and Cunningham personally and by telephone failed, while no answer came to a call for Senator Crabbe over the wire. Mr. Quinn was hailed as he was driving along King street, and readily became responsible for an account of the meeting.

## MAURICE DAMON BECOMES CHAMPION SWIMMER AT YALE

Another Island boy is winning honors in intercollegiate swimming matches. Maurice Damon, who for many seasons was a well-known coxswain in local boat races, is sustaining Yale's reputation in natatorial circles. The December number of the Megaphone, an Eastern journal of aquatic sports, has an interesting illustrated write-up of the Honolulu boy, as follows:

"Captain Maurice S. Damon, better known to his college mates as 'Spider,' hails from Honolulu, where he learned the natatorial art at the early age of five, dodging the native sharks."

"He has done a great deal of swimming ever since, but it was not until 1902 that the spirit of competition took possession of him and induced him to enter in a novice race held at the late Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He won, hands down, of course, and since then he has added a great many victories to the first one."

"Mr. Damon has been one of the pillars of the Yale swimming team for the last three years and has been instrumental in winning all the intercollegiate championships that the team has placed to its credit."

"Mr. Damon swims a strong trudgeon with a deal of 'lift' in it that carries him through the water with shoulders almost entirely over the surface. He is now 22 years old, weighs 130 pounds and stands 5 feet 8 inches."

## ARTIST SANDONA LEAVES FOR HOME

Matteo Sandona, the young Italian artist, who has spent about five months in Honolulu, left for San Francisco by the Ventura yesterday. His visit to Hawaii has been an unqualified success and his genius has been deeply appreciated. It is probable that no artist of his years has a brighter future before him. He has painted here more than twelve portraits, all of which were on exhibition at the Young Hotel, and were inspected and admired by a large number of persons. It would be difficult to find any portraits more complete in detail and more characteristic in expression than the likenesses he has produced of Mrs. Henry E. High-ton, Princess David Kawananakoa, Dr. John S. McGrew, Colonel Samuel Parker, Mrs. Parker, Miss Alice Campbell, and other well known ladies and gentlemen in Honolulu. His portrait of the late Colonel Cornwell, taken from a photograph, after death, is absolutely true to life. His last work was a sketch of Mrs. Alexander G. Hayes, which is both realistic and artistic in a marked degree.

Mr. Sandona carries with him the earnest wishes of the art-loving public of Hawaii for his future growth and prosperity in his profession.

A New Device to Guard a Ring.

There are various causes for changes in the size of the fingers, which simply means the loss of flesh between the joints, but it is seldom that the joints themselves change, except to increase in size. For this reason the person whose fingers have grown thin from sickness or other causes finds that if a ring is cut down to fit snugly where it is customarily worn there is trouble in getting it over the joint. There is an easier way out of the difficulty than having the ring cut down, and one which permits the ring to be worn as usual should the flesh return to the hand again.

There has been invented a spring device to be inserted in the ring which has the effect of decreasing the diameter, and at the same time drawing the ring down against the upper side of the finger. This gives the appearance of a tightly fitting ring, while in reality there may be a considerable space on the upper side; but no matter how loose the ring was before the insertion of this spring, it is now held firmly in place and there is no danger of its slipping from the finger. Should it be difficult to pass the ring over the joint with the spring in place the latter can be slipped out before the ring is taken off.

## PROPOSED BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL

A number of Christian workers met at the residence of Mr. Frank Damon, on Chaplain lane, last evening for the purpose of discussing the matter of a proposed "Bible Training School" and adopting some feasible plan to prepare Sunday school and mission workers for the city, and, if the spirit that pervaded the meeting can be considered as indicative of anything, the success of the venture seems assured. Those who have charge of the mission schools of the city have long felt that their work was being greatly retarded by the lack of enough trained and earnest teachers, and the call for help of this kind has recently been so great that it seemed necessary that something be done to relieve the situation. The meeting last evening was called for the purpose of organizing a school in which Christian young men and young women may receive the necessary training to fit them for the work.

The gathering was rather ecumenical in its nature, there being representatives present from nearly all the churches in the city, including the Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese.

The matter was thoroughly discussed by those present, and the following committee was appointed to complete the organization and get the work started: Rev. Dr. Scudder, Prof. Edgar Wood, Mr. Theo. Richards, Miss Yarrow, Rev. Mr. Thwing, Rev. A. C. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brown, Mrs. E. J. Walker, Mrs. B. P. Dillingham, Mr. M. G. Johnston, Mr. W. G. Hall, Mr. W. A. Bowen, Mr. J. M. Henry, M. T. Okumura, Mr. Okaba, Mr. S. K. Kamalopili, Rev. Mr. Westervelt, and Mr. A. M. Merrill.

At a meeting of the committee, held after the general meeting had adjourned, subcommittees were appointed to arrange a course of study, determine upon a time and place for recitation, and make other necessary arrangements for the beginning of the work. These committees will report at a meeting of the general committee on next Tuesday evening, and it is hoped the school will soon be in actual operation.

AN EDITOR'S OPINION.—John S. Dawes, Esq., editor and proprietor Guardian and Star, Hokitika, New Zealand, said: "I have found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a very valuable medicine, having received great benefit from its use when suffering from a cold, and as a preventive for croup in children its excellent properties have been testified in my family." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

# RESTRICTION IS WANTED

On Admission of Live  
Creatures Into  
Hawaii.

There was not a quorum of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry yesterday, nevertheless an item of urgent business was dispatched subject to later ratification. This was the voting of money to R. C. L. Perkins, entomologist, for necessary supplies, the urgency being that it takes a long time to have certain orders filled in New York, besides which there is daily loss of material and time here for lack of equipment that can be locally provided.

W. M. Giffard presided, the other members present being C. S. Holloway, secretary and executive officer, and J. F. Brown.

After discussion of the requisition from Mr. Perkins, the following motion was recorded:

"Moved by Mr. Brown and seconded by Mr. Holloway that \$1500 be expended for the items mentioned in Mr. Perkins's letter to the committee on entomology of Jan. 27, and an additional \$500 for an insect house and quarantine of plants, and \$250 for insect-breeding cages, amounting in all to \$2250, subject to ratification by a subsequent meeting of the Board."

Mr. Holloway mentioned the matter of inspection of animals as something that appeared to require the attention of the Board.

All three members present were of one mind in holding that, if there was either Federal or Territorial law for it, some scrutiny should be exercised regarding the live animals, birds and reptiles brought into the Territory.

It seemed to them that now all manner of beasts and birds and creeping things were admitted without question of whether they were beneficial or injurious acquisitions to the Hawaiian fauna.

The remark was made that, if lizards three feet long might be allowed to pass without question, there was nothing to prevent the introduction of alligators to eat up our babies. It was also remarked as important that the kinds of birds permitted was a serious matter, as destructive creatures like the rice birds ought by all means to be excluded. Useful, insectivorous birds, on the other hand, should be encouraged.

Nothing but a U. S. Treasury regulation, it would seem, protected the Islands from the introduction of venomous serpents. Any kind of snakes was deprecated by one member.

## SONOMA BUCKED HEAVY SWELLS

The steamship Sonoma, Captain Harman, arrived in port from San Francisco at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. During her voyage the vessel experienced quite rough weather. Heavy swells retarded her progress to some extent. Sixty-two passengers were on the vessel for Honolulu and a number of these were tourists who are here for a short stay. The Rev. John Alexander Dowle, the man who established a new religion at Zion City, Ill., was probably the best known person on board.

Mrs. C. C. Perkins, wife of the manager of the Union Oil Company, returned from an extended visit on the coast.

M. Rosenberg, of the Red Front store, returned from California with his wife.

Oscar C. Lewis, formerly a partner with Frank J. Turk in the Heavenly Twins' shipping business, returns from a lengthy stay in California. He expects to again go into the shipping business here and possibly Frank Turk, who is in bed at present as a result of a shooting scrape with his wife, will go into partnership with him.

H. J. Johnston, the customs broker, returned from San Francisco.

There were a number of through passengers for the Colonies.

Labor is undertaking, in New Zealand and Australia, to show how well it can do without capital, and the result is hard times. Since the labor party got the upper hand in the southern countries, capital has been so hedged about with restrictions and burdened with so many fines that it is contracting its business instead of branching out. As a result the ranks of the unemployed steadily grow. Labor, of course, seeks a remedy in further legislation, but the only possible cure is a concession of the natural right of capital to run its own affairs in its own way, employing whom it pleases and at wages governed by the state of the market, labor reserving the right to work or not, as it pleases, at the prevailing wage.

The point where Russia proposes to concentrate 8000 troops is on the Manchurian side of the Yalu river, just across the way from Korea. They will be handy in case any Korean sheep undertake to bite the czar's bear.

### Sent to Insane Asylum.

James W. Mitchell, formerly a well known carpenter in Honolulu, was committed to the insane asylum yesterday. Mitchell is now quite aged and in very poor health.



# Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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Payable Invariably in Advance.

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FRIDAY : : : JANUARY 29

## THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF IRRIGATION.

The vast arid plains of our Western States, which but a few years ago were thought to be unfit for cultivation, are being rapidly transformed into fertile fields by the magic of irrigation. The secret of their arid character was found to be the absence of moisture. The fertilizing element was there, but without water to thoroughly mix and knead it with the soil, the rising of vegetable life was retarded or wholly prevented.

Yet there is no lack of rainfall in some of our Western States where these very conditions obtain. In the mountains are dense forests which preserve from the sun's rays the accumulating rain and discharge it into the creek and river beds. The plains, being destitute of trees and other verdure, offer no resistance to the sun's rays, and the moisture is dried up and dissipated almost immediately.

The problem then is to so regulate the flow and distribution of mountain streams as to give to the high and low lands alike an even supply of moisture when and where needed. In other words, irrigation turns the desert into a garden, and the swamp into arable ground. It is evident that to accomplish a work of such magnitude requires the highest engineering skill.

The reader must bear in mind that the lands to be irrigated are frequently found to be considerably higher than the adjoining rivers from which their supplies must be obtained. Thus frequently it becomes necessary to tap the stream at a point many miles nearer its source, and to conduct the water to the irrigated territory by a canal. From this canal, laterals are run through the sections to be irrigated, and from these laterals still others and smaller laterals are extended; always, however, bearing in mind that the main laterals must be run in the direction of the general fall of the land, and that only the last or smallest branches should be at right angles to this fall.

This is for the obvious reason that the water in the main laterals must have a positive flow, while that in the smaller branches is intended to overflow and run down the surface of the gently sloping ground to the next smaller lateral below. This, in fact, is the final process of irrigation. The Western farmer runs his smallest laterals in shallow ditches at short intervals through the field to be irrigated. A few shovelfuls of earth serve to close the entrances to these ditches until irrigation is needed. At the proper time this earth is removed and the water allowed to flow into the shallow ditches, and thence to overflow onto the tributary ground. As soon as the soil appears to have been sufficiently moistened, the ditch is replaced at the mouth of the ditch and the flow of water is stopped. Other more elaborate methods are in use, requiring sluices, dams, and even artificial lifting of water, but the simple method described will be a sufficient illustration of the principle.

The results of irrigation can best be seen by a visit to territory where for a few years the system has been in operation. In regions which a few years since were but arid wastes, we now see agricultural prosperity of the highest order, with the usual accompaniment of a prosperous and happy community. Moreover, we are told that irrigation gradually changes the entire floral aspect of the irrigated regions, so that plants and flowers and even fowls and reptiles, which were supposed to be strangers to the locality, become acclimated and take up a permanent abode.

John Alexander Dowie has established a church of which he is Pope and an industrial city of which he is master, and has gathered a great fortune, all by dint of extraordinary personal qualities. In him one discovers that hypnotic faculty, which, in its minor manifestations, is called magnetism, and by which the wills of other men are controlled or overborne. It is a power which does one more good to be born with than riches and which accounts for the careers of most great organizers of men. It also tells why a Dowie or a Brigham Young may bring to the support of astonishing delusions people who are of the normal type of intelligence and virtue.

Lieut. Commander Pond retains his interest in Pearl Harbor and is doing effective work among high officials towards having a naval station built there. Unfortunately nothing can be done this winter to get an appropriation for cutting through the projecting spits of coral which make the channel of the harbor tortuous. There will be no River and Harbor bill at this session so Pearl Harbor must wait. Whether the latter will get the money it needs at the next session will depend largely upon the Hawaiian delegate and the active influence of naval men like Lieut. Commander Pond.

The fact that the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs has consulted the Japanese envoy with a view of shaping Russia's reply to Japan so as to avoid a conflict, is an unmistakable sign of the Czar's good offices. Such a proceeding is new to diplomacy and it augurs well for the peace of the Orient.

## A BANKRUPT WORLD.

The financial condition of the world we live in is very bad. The principal countries, including the best colonies, are in the kind of a position which means eventual bankruptcy when applied to the affairs of an individual or a corporation. For example, the total revenue of the countries referred to is set down at \$7,854,301,000 and the total expenditure at \$7,939,540,000. That is to say the world is living beyond its means at the rate of \$85,239,000 per year. At the same time its indebtedness, which, presumably, is to be met out of sinking funds, is \$35,000,000,000, the interest on which is nearly a million and a half per annum. Twelve billions of dollars represent the combined stocks of money of which but \$5,355,000,000 is gold and nearly \$3,000,000,000 is uncovered paper.

When a man lives beyond his capacity to pay and is in debt nearly four times the amount of good money he possesses, in reserve, the question of his downfall is only one of time. He may stave off creditors awhile but the end is ruin. In the case of the world, the adoption of a scheme of universal repudiation of public debts, wiping the slate clean and beginning again, is one which economic writers have long foreseen.

## OUTLOOK FOR THE MOSQUITO.

Speaking of the conference held in New York city on December 14 last to organize the war against mosquitoes, Engineering News asserts that the attitude of the public in relation to the movement has now changed from ridicule to respect. It says:

"Such tangible results have now been achieved and the hearty cooperation of such a large number of property owners, entomologists, engineers, sanitarians and public-spirited citizens generally has been secured as to make possible a well-attended conference of representative men, at which papers on various aspects of the mosquito problem were read and steps taken to form a permanent national organization to combat the mosquito nuisance and menace. . . . As a conference, the gathering was notable for its many brief and forceful addresses and the character of the men who presented them. As a discussion of a vital, economic and sanitary question, affecting the comfort, prosperity and health of millions of people, the remarks were of a distinctly practical rather than theoretical character. Prominent New York men of affairs told of the satisfaction they had derived from money and time expended in exterminating mosquitoes on their Long Island, Staten Island, and New Jersey estates. Engineers and entomologists told of their part in the study of the problem and in its successful solution. No one questioned the possibility and feasibility of reclaiming any mosquito-infested section and of suppressing such malaria and yellow fever, if individuals and municipalities would cooperate, and, in the case of large areas, if state and perhaps national governments would join in the work. Except for preliminary studies, however, local action alone will generally be sufficient. Once the biological side of the question has been determined, funds raised, and private and public cooperation secured, the work of mosquito extermination generally resolves itself into the engineering problems of drainage, filling, and, in some cases, the construction of dams or tide-gates to control water-levels. 'Mosquito engineering,' as Mr. Henry Clay Weeks, one of the most prominent workers in this new departure, terms it, promises to afford many opportunities to engineers in the future."

It is undeniable that the work of the Mosquito Committee here, though greatly hampered by lack of funds, has been successful. Places which were visited by mosquitoes in swarms a year or two ago now see comparatively few of them. One is safe in saying that if the whole community did its best against the mosquito nuisance, the insect pest would soon be of small concern to anyone.

Congress will not put a general tariff on coffee because it fears to raise the cost of the American breakfast table. As to bounties there is no satisfaction in them to an agricultural country because the bounty awarded by one Congress may be taken off by another, thus destroying the investments based upon the original law. The most practicable thing for a country situated as this one is, is to obtain for coffee the same benefits that are accorded tea, namely a prohibitive duty on the lowest grades. This would leave the market for high grade competition, in which these islands would figure well. It is possible that the passage of the national pure food bill would keep the inferior coffee out thus necessitating no change in the tariff laws.

Thoreau, whom the Star lauds as a food economist, was a good deal of a humbug. When he lived at Walden Pond he was forever haunting the kitchen of a worthy housewife, whose husband was one of his distinguished literary friends, and sampling her larder. He was particularly fond of milk and doughnuts. The truth about Thoreau is that, although he kept his table expenses at a minimum, he increased those of other people.

Senator Gorman has not helped his Presidential boom in the South by taking an attitude of hostility towards the Panama canal. Southern States are practically unanimous for the waterway and have instructed their Senators to vote for it. In setting himself against this tide, Senator Gorman has robbed himself of Presidential availability.

Macedonian plotters always serve notice on their victims. They have proclaimed March 28 as the day of revolt. By some oversight they did not put off the uprising until April 1.

Judge Nathaniel of Molokai gets a nickel whenever things are thrown at him. This is where he comes off better than some other Judges in the Territory.

## GERMANS IN AFRICA.

The Germans in Southwestern Africa are having precisely the same experience with the wild negroes that the American pioneers had with the wild Indians. "Terrible outrages," "general massacres" and "reigns of terror" are phrases that were familiar to Americans who read frontier news, until within a few years past. From the time of the settlements of Plymouth and Jamestown, to the capture of Geronimo, which marked the culmination of the Indian trouble in America, over 200 years elapsed; and in the last seventy years of active hostilities the army had over 800 Indian fighters, to say nothing of those had by settlers.

These statistics are not encouraging to the Germans who have, in the negroes, a vastly greater problem than we once had in the Indians. It has been figured out from the amount of land needed to maintain an Indian who lived chiefly by the chase, that there were not more than 400,000 savages on the continent at the time of the revolutionary war. But the wild negroes of Central and South Africa are believed to number fifty millions. Judging from those who have harassed the British and Boers in turn, the Zulus, Swazis and others, these black men equal the American Indians in martial traits and prowess. They can be dealt with, as the history of the Cape and the Transvaal has proved, but there must be plenty of men for the purpose and "where the lion's skin falls short," as Richelleu says in the play, "we must seek it out with the fox's."

Undoubtedly the Germans will be equal to the task before them unless the climate leagues with the blacks against the white men as is said to be the case the nearer one gets to the heart of the dark continent. It was the good fortune of those who wrested North America from which their race was accustomed; otherwise North America might be today like Brazil in the ratio of its white population to the area of soil. Where the Germans are having their present trouble, the climate is similar to that of Southern Brazil and Paraguay and on the same parallels as northern Australia, and the mortality from disease is very great.

Mayor McClellan stands a better show of getting the Democratic nomination than Mr. Hearst. It would be interesting to see another McClellan run for President on the Democratic ticket if only to note the different ways that a father and son would take defeat.

The troubles the electric company are having with Congress over its franchises are as nothing to the troubles Hawaii would have in getting amendments made to a Federal county law.

The people who got in front of Gen. Longstreet at Gettysburg are not among those who criticize his way of fighting.

Carter Harrison did not burn the Iroquois theater and was promptly discharged from bail. He got off easily for a Presidential aspirant.

Sugar had another drop yesterday to 3.325. A year ago Hawaii was smuggling up to the prophesies of four cent sugar, but that was before it knew so much about the trust. Since then we have all been introduced.

The President has undertaken to square himself with Indiana, Miss., by giving it a white postmaster. He is now sure of one vote there anyhow and may succeed in getting it counted.

"There is too much sugar in the world," remarks Willett & Gray's circular. The pity of it is that they are all the time making more.

## Germans at Waterloo.

A heated controversy has been started in English newspapers by the assertion made by Emperor William II., at Hanover, that the deeds of the "German Legion" had saved the English army from destruction at Waterloo. The London journals seem to imagine that the German Emperor meant to say that, unless the Prussians under Blucher had come up in time, Wellington's army would have been annihilated by Napoleon. A moment's reflection should have sufficed to demonstrate that, whatever may be the private opinion of William II., touching the importance of Blucher's arrival, he did not express it at Hanover. He was there to commemorate the deeds of the "German Legion," composed, not of Prussians, but of Hanoverians and Brunswickers, who formed a part, not of Blucher's, but of Wellington's army. In Wellington's force at Waterloo, the Germans outnumbered the English by some 4000, and unquestionably, but for the aid afforded by the former, the Englishmen and Dutchmen must have succumbed to the overwhelming weight of Napoleon's columns. The German Emperor was, therefore, entirely justified when he said that the Hanoverians and Brunswickers had saved Wellington from destruction. As to the part played by Blucher about which William II. had nothing at all to say, there seems to be no doubt that, but for the arrival of the Prussians, Napoleon's defeat, even had it been accomplished, which is doubtful, could by no possibility have been transformed into a rout. Wellington's soldiers were utterly exhausted at the close of the action, and the pursuit of Napoleon's broken and despairing forces was prosecuted mainly by the Prussians. It is, moreover, very questionable whether Napoleon would not have crushed Wellington in the afternoon, had not the appearance of the Prussian vanguard compelled him to employ a large number of battalions for the protection of the French flank. This is one of the questions about which students of history are likely always to differ, but we ourselves are disposed to think that, had Grouchy succeeded in following Blucher's attempt to join Wellington, the English general must have been worsted by Napoleon, who had a force not only preponderant in quantity, but vastly superior in quality to all of its antagonists except the English, who only numbered about twenty-five thousand.—Harper's Weekly.

## THE RUSSIAN SIDE.

A staff correspondent of The Outlook has been investigating the Russian side of the Far Eastern question with results which appear in the issue of January 16th. The statements given are derived from diplomats stationed at Washington, probably Russian and French. Most of them are plausible. It strikes the foreign envoys as surprising that the sympathy of the United States, a country which wants peace, should be so generally for Japan, a country which wants war. The Czar's policy is pacific. On more than one occasion of his reign he might have justly made war or at least taken a course which would have rendered war inevitable; but instead he called for general disarmament and brought about the peace tribunal at The Hague. It is alone who has kept down the war spirit of Russia in the present crisis. The question is put: Is it to the interests of the United States to back the disturber of peace against the conservator of peace? Is it quite fair to oppose the reasonable expansion of Russia within her natural sphere of influence while claiming the right to expand our own territory outside that natural sphere?

Russia has entered Manchuria not as the United States entered Mexican and Spanish territory, but with the full permission of the owner. Under its treaty rights it has constructed a great railway system there. Naturally it must protect that system just as the United States proposes to protect the line of the Panama canal. "Russian Influence," says a diplomat, "has grown everywhere in Asia and this has been for the benefit of the whole world in general and of America in particular. Certainly American railway builders and equipers have no reason to complain."

What is Russia doing in Korea? What were we doing in California? Russia insists as we have done upon her right to expand in contiguous territory where her interests are large and are not protected by the local government. Japan has no contiguous rights in Korea; she is an insular territory. Should she acquire Korea she could not hold it any more than England, similarly placed, could hold Normandy. Why then object to a Russian occupancy which would mean lasting peace and development and favor Japanese occupancy which would leave Korea as a bone of contention? Quotes the Outlook:

As to the Japanese and American claim of open ports in Manchuria and Korea, the Russian reply is: "Are not the ports open now? Do you not know that we also need open ports there to secure a world's trade, and not for a few years only, but for a much longer time? Whatever our Government has pledged to the Japanese and American Governments it will faithfully perform, and of course this includes any pledges given to respect the open door. But let us at the same time call your attention to the fact that the request for river ports is peculiar. Both Japan and America have asked that Mukden be opened. Now, Mukden is a city on a small river at a long distance from the sea. There may be some reason in the foreign demand that Nuchuang should be continued as an open port, but there is none as regards Mukden. American trade and Japanese trade do not need the latter. What would you think if Russia were to demand the right to sail her ships up the Hudson River to Albany? Yet this is what has been done in China in the case of Hankow, hundreds of miles up the Yangtze from the sea, and it is what you now propose to do with Mukden in Manchuria, and with Wiju in Korea, both of them towns far from the coast. You would not dare to send your ships up the Neva past Petersburg into Lake Ladoga, nor up the Seine to Paris, but you do dare to pursue this policy with weak nations like China and Korea. If Japan and America would not treat a powerful nation like ours, for instance, in this way, we do not like to see them so treat two weak nations over which our influence happens to be great."

Finally there comes into view the argument that Russia deserves well of the United States because of a traditional friendship which was emphasized, during the Civil War, in a way which doubtless prevented the interference of Great Britain and France on the side of the Confederacy.

He is Elijah the Wishbite because he wants a bite of any good thing the other fellow has.

There are over 3000 actors out of employment because of the effect of the Iroquois fire on the theatrical business.

## Used Abusive Language.

On complaint of Marion H. Hoyt, landlady of the California Hotel, Mrs. Nannie De Bolt was yesterday charged in the police court with using abusive, vulgar and obscene language. Judge Lindsay found her guilty and assessed a fine of fifteen dollars. Mrs. Hoyt stated that Mrs. De Bolt between the hours of three and three-thirty o'clock on Wednesday morning broke into Judge De Bolt's room at the hotel. Then she used the language told of in the charge. In response to a question in court she stated that she had no intention of leaving the Territory.

The question of who nominated Palmer Woods already begins to have that Billy Patterson air.

Maggie L. Walker, of Richmond, Va., the only colored woman in the world who is the president of a bank, received a Christmas present of a handsome victoria and a pair of coal black horses, the outfit costing \$800. The present is made by the Independent Order of St. Luke, of which she is grand worthy secretary of the fraternal department. She is president of the St. Luke's bank, which is one of the enterprises of the society.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Honolulu has had abundant rain. T. C. Ridgway has returned to Hilo. Hawaiian lighthouse keepers, now under Federal direction, may have to pass a civil service examination. E. W. Russell, manager of the soda water works at Koloa, Kauai, is off to Ireland for a visit to his people.

The Home Rule executive committee has concluded not to appeal the County Act, but to spend the party's resources on organization for the coming election.

Japanese residents judge by letters received from relatives and friends at home that war between Russia and their country is inevitable. They claim further that a war loan would be quickly snapped up by their own people, the poor as well as the rich, subscribing, so intense is patriotic ardor.

Treasurer A. N. Kepolai left for Hawaii in the Kinau to attend to the appointment of three deputy assessors on the ground, preferring this mode of action to that of corresponding with candidates and their friends by mail. The vacancies are caused by the resignations of Geo. H. Williams of Hilo, W. P. Fennell of Kau and T. C. White of Kona.

Jas. F. Morgan having gathered in a majority of Nahiku Sugar Co's stock, giving receipts therefor, the proposition made by Alexander & Baldwin at the annual meeting, as reported in the Advertiser, has been closed. Shareholders, on presenting their receipts at Alexander & Baldwin's on Friday in business hours, will receive forty cents on the dollar of their paid assessments.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Japanese women are supplying extra rations to the "Ten Dollar Club" prisoners in the penitentiary.

The next mail for San Francisco will close Monday afternoon, to be sent by the Nevada sailing by way of Kahu-lu.

A successor of J. W. Pratt as tax assessor will not be appointed by Treasurer Kepolai until after Governor Carter's return.

Col. Kuradaka, Japanese army attaché at Rome, will be a passenger on the America Maru en route to Japan, having been ordered home by his government to take command.

J. A. Thompson received a letter from Kahu-lu saying there are twenty Japanese in jail at Lihue on suspicion of connection with the dynamite outrage at Makaweli whereby Glennan, the engineer, was killed.

The House voucher committee of the Territorial grand jury is said to be working. Henry Vida has got next best thing to being road supervisor, in obtaining the position of assistant to Supervisor Sam Johnson.

Marshal Hendry has arrested three Japanese for peonage. They are charged with unlawfully detaining a woman named Nakayama Yuki.

The schooner Ada is out six weeks on her wrecking expedition to French Frigate Shoals, which is the time Captain Weisbarth expected to be away.

When the road from Kahu-lu to Nahiku is built, there being an appropriation therefor, it is expected that a large banana industry will be developed in East Maui.

Waiman Sugar Mill Co. held a special meeting yesterday to ratify a trust deed to Castle & Cooke, Ltd., for security. It was reported to the shareholders that a supply of fresh water lately secured would materially improve the plantation.

There is trouble in the Democratic camp of Hawaii over the selection of a National Committeeman. While C. J. McCarthy won, in a close contest at a meeting in Honolulu, over Senator Palmer P. Woods, the Senator for the island of Hawaii has been nominated through a cablegram from local Democrats to the National Committee.

Shizue, one of the Japanese women who figured as a witness in the "Ten Dollar Club" trials, refused to place herself under the proffered care of the Salvation Army women who were eager to shelter and care for her. She preferred to be with her own people, even with those sent to jail. The Salvationist who pleaded with her in vain left the Judiciary building sorrowful.

## Taft's Visit to Yokohama.

The following account of Governor Taft's visit to Yokohama on his way home, is from the Weekly Box of Cuiros of January 9:

The members of the American Asiatic Society were all present at the English Hatoba at 3 p. m. on Thursday to say farewell to Governor W. H. Taft and to wish him bon voyage. He did not make his appearance until nearly 4 p. m., but as it was known that he was having a conference at the United States Consulate with Marquis Ito, at the latter's request, all realized he was working in a good cause, so faced the cold and patiently awaited his coming. When he did arrive the sunshine of his smiles and his hearty greetings warmed one and all and it was a matter of pride to everyone present to see such a noble specimen of American manhood, one so ably crowned with all the noble gifts that go to make up the highest type of American statesmanship. His hearty "Hello, Paul," "Did they let you out of Singapore, Bailey?" and the recognition of the few hours' acquaintances he made as he passed through here a few years ago on his way to Manila, fully indicated the real character of the man, and when he would break out in his hearty laugh he attracted the admiration of those who had casually met him, which explained the hold that he has in the hearts of those who know him best. His visit is a timely one, and with the knowledge he has gained during his stay in the East, together with his interview with Marquis Ito, he will enter upon the duties of Secretary of War well able to deal with the situation. He is an able man, and we would not be at all surprised to hear of his being nominated for the Presidency some day in the future.

## Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—

That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with eczema or salt rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Ida E. Warr, Cove Point, Md.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Kid the blood of all impurities and cure all eruptions. Take them.

## PHYSICIAN.

DR. MILAN SOULE—Office removed to 121 Geary street, Residence, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, January 28, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Vol.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
Brewer & Co.,	\$1,000,000	100	.....	360
SUGAR.				
Ewa.....	5,000,000	20	18	19 1/2
Haw. Agricultural Co.,	1,000,000	100	.....	100
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.,	2,312,750	100	.....	46
Haw. Sugar Co.,	2,000,000	20	.....	20
Honolulu.....	750,000	100	.....	102 1/2
Honolulu.....	2,000,000	20	.....	12
Kahu-lu.....	500,000	100	.....	100
Kahu-lu.....	500,000	100	.....	20
Kipahulu.....	100,000	100	.....	.....
Koloa.....	500,000	100	.....	121
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.,	3,500,000	10	.....	.....
Oahu Sugar Co.,	3,000,000	10	.....	80
Oloana.....	1,000,000	20	.....	20
Oloana.....	500,000	20	.....	5
Oloana Sugar Co., Ltd.,	3,500,000	10	.....	7
Oloana.....	1,500,000	100	.....	.....
Panama Sug. Plant. Co.,	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Pacific Tel. Co.,	500,000	100	.....	.....
Pala.....	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pepeekeo.....	750,000	100	.....	100
Pioneer.....	2,750,000	100	.....	85
Waialua Agr. Co.,	4,500,000	100	.....	40
Waialua.....	700,000	100	.....	280
Waimanalo.....	250,000	100	.....	100
STEAMSHIP CO'S.				
Wilder S. S. Co.,	500,000	100	.....	110
Inter-Island S. S. Co.,	600,000	100	10	120
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.,	500,000	100	95	102 1/2
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.,	1,000,000	100	.....	82 1/2
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.,	1,000,000	100	.....	82 1/2
Maui Tel. Co.,	1,000,000	100	.....	85
O. R. & L. Co.,	4,000,000	100	.....	85
O. R. & L. Co.,	1,000,000	20	.....	.....
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c.,	.....	.....	.....	97
Haw. Gov't, 4 p. c. (Fire),	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo R. R. Co., 4 p. c.,	.....	.....	.....	101
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.,	.....	.....	.....	104
..... 4 p. c.,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ewa Plant., 6 p. c.,	.....	.....	.....	104
O. R. & L. Co.,	.....	.....	.....	104
Oahu Plant., 6 p. c.,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oloana Plant., 6 p. c.,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waialua Agr. Co., 6 p. c.,	.....	.....	.....	100
Kahu-lu 6 p. c.,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pioneer Mill Co., 6 p. c.,	.....	.....	.....	100

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.



## On Shore and Facing Eastward

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### THE HERMIT KINGDOM.

Korean commerce amounts, according to a statement just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, to about fifteen million dollars per annum. Imports materially exceed exports, and according to the best statement that the Bureau of Statistics is able to obtain, amount to about ten million dollars. While in the case of China the foreign commerce of the country is carried on chiefly, almost exclusively, through the "treaty ports," this is not the case with reference to Korea, only about one-third of the foreign commerce abroad alluded to passing through the treaty ports.

American products, both manufactured and otherwise, are popular in Korea, but the very large proportion reach that country through China and Japan, and the direct trade of the United States with Korea is extremely small. It is only within a comparatively short time that the direct trade of the United States with Korea was of sufficient importance to justify a separate record. In 1897 the exports from the United States to Korea were \$509 in value; in 1898, \$125,000; in 1902, \$251,000, and for the eleven months ending with November, 1903, \$366,919, indicating that for the entire calendar year 1903 the total exports from the United States will amount to about \$400,000.

While this is a rapid growth, it does not show by any means the entire value of merchandise from the United States entering Korea. As above indicated many of these articles from the United States consumed by Korea are sent first to Japan or China and from those countries shipped into Korea. The value of American petroleum consumed in Korea in 1901 is stated at over \$300,000; machinery and supplies, \$250,000, and electrical goods and lumber, \$236,000. These importations of merchandise from the United States were due in part, largely, perhaps, to the presence of Americans engaged in mining operations in Korea and the purchase by them in the United States of machinery and supplies for that work.

The Statesman's Yearbook puts the total trade passing through the "treaty ports" of Korea at ten million yen of imports and about nine million yen of exports in 1897, and in 1901, fifteen million yen of imports, but only nine million yen of exports, thus indicating the growth, especially in imports, which in 1901 were over 60 per cent in excess of those of 1897. These figures, however, relate to the treaty ports only. The value of the yen is about 50 cents, or practically identical in value with the Japanese yen.

The imports are chiefly cotton and woolen goods, metals, kerosene, silk, and machinery for the use of the railways and those engaged in their construction. The chief exports are rice, beans, hide, ginseng, and copper. The currency chiefly consists of copper cash and nickel coins, gold and silver coins being out of circulation. The total currency is stated as aggregating about \$22,000,000 of which \$6,000,000 is copper cash, \$14,000,000 nickel, \$1,550,000 Japanese coins, and \$530,000 Korean silver dollars.

Eight ports of Korea are open to foreign trade and are classed as "treaty ports." Treaties were made between Korea and the United States in 1882, and in the same year with Britain; in 1884 with Russia and Italy; in 1886 with France; in 1892 with Austria; and in 1899 a further treaty with China. Under these treaties Chemulpo, Fusan, Wunsan, Seoul (the capital), Chinampo, Mokpo, Songchin, Masampo, and Kunsan have been opened to trade. The actual trade through non-treaty ports, however, is, as already indicated, much greater than that through the treaty ports—probably fully double.

The trade of Korea with Japan is growing more rapidly than with any other country, the importation of cotton goods from Japan amounting to from two to three million yen annually. Cotton goods are the largest single article in the value of importations into Korea, amounting to between six and seven million yen annually. Silk goods amount to about one and a half million yen per annum. The chief articles of export are rice, 4 1/2 million yen in value; beans, 2 million yen; hides, 650,000 yen; and ginseng, 527,000 yen.

The minerals of Korea are of considerable value. Copper, iron, and coal are reported as abundant, and gold and silver mines are being successfully operated, an American company having charge of and operating

a gold mine at the treaty port of Wunsan under a concession granted in 1895. Concessions have also been granted to Russian, German, Japanese and French subjects.

Railways, telegraphs, telephones, and a postal system have been recently introduced into Korea. A railway from the seaport of Chemulpo to Seoul, the capital, a distance of 26 miles, was built by American contractors, and has reduced the time between the seaport and capital from eight hours to one and three-quarters hours. The Seoul Electric Company, organized chiefly by Americans and with American capital, has built and operated an electrical railway near Seoul, which is much used by the natives. The electrical plant is said to be the largest single electrical plant in Asia. The machinery is imported from the United States, and the consulting engineer, a Japanese, is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Transportation in the interior is chiefly carried on by porters, pack horses, and oxen, though small river steamers owned by Japanese run on such of the streams as are of sufficient size to justify the use of steamers.

The area of Korea is estimated at 22,000 square miles, or about equal to that of the State of Kansas. The population is variously estimated at from eight to sixteen millions. The foreign population consists of about 20,000 Japanese, 5000 Chinese, 200 Americans, 100 British, 100 French, 100 Russians, 50 Germans, and about 50 of various other nationalities. The postal system is under French direction and has, in addition to the central bureau at Seoul, 37 postal stations in full operation and 326 sub-stations for registered correspondence.

### Living on 15 Cents a Day

Maj. William H. Bean of the United States army, department of the Missouri, has made himself a target for the curiosity of womankind in every part of the United States. For years he has studied the food problem. When he became attached to the commissary department of the army three years ago he had an opportunity to try his experiments on a large scale. He has solved the problem of "how to live on 15 cents a day" to his own satisfaction, and that of a large number of husky workmen who are employed as day laborers by the department of the Missouri and who have been made part of the experiment.

When the people were invited to go out to where these men were being fed every day and partake of the food themselves, half of the housekeepers of Omaha got excited, and now there are hundreds of homes here where what has come to be known as the "Bean system"—not the bean of commerce, but the Bean of the army—is an active and successful operation. The fare served at various times during the experimental period consisted of roast beef, bacon, beans, potatoes, onions, corn meal, prunes, canned tomatoes, coffee, all the condiments and all kinds of bread. Everything of the character of warmed-over dishes and hash was barred.

The cost was figured up carefully and it was found that the average of each meal per man, including the cooking and incidental service, was a little over four cents. In no one day did the cost of a meal exceed five cents.

### Queer Signs of New York.

Signs seen in New York city indicate strange ways of gaining a livelihood. Among them are:

"Birds are boarded here by the day, week or month."

"Dogs' ears and tails are cut in the latest fashion."

"I educate cross cats and dogs to be gentle and well-behaved."

"Round-shouldered people made straight."

"Perfect grace is taught in twelve lessons; satisfaction guaranteed."

"Beauty pads for thin ladies."

"Ladies deficient in wardrobe are fashionably dressed on easy monthly installments."

"Sore eyes in poodles effectually cured here."

"Babies are hired or exchanged."

"Old sets of artificial teeth are bought and sold."

"Black eyes are artfully painted over."

"Pulse noses as good as new and warranted to fit."

"Dine here and you will never dine anywhere else."

"Why walk about in misery when I can bury you decently for \$18?"

## DR. COOPER APPOINTED ON FEDERAL COMMITTEE

There is no doubt now that the prestige and the resources of the Government of the United States will hereafter be at the back of scientific efforts to discover a cure for leprosy.

Simultaneously with a movement by the Board of Health to enlist Federal aid in this object, the interest of the Federal health authorities at Washington in the very same thing is practically expressed. At the instant that the Board is inviting Dr. Cooper, the Federal health representative here, to join the committee of its medical men with the purpose of facilitating co-operation in the cause of scientific research, Surgeon General Wyman is appointing the president of the Board as a member of a national medical committee formed to promote the same momentously important cause. The respective actions at both ends of the line are taken entirely independent of each other, yet they coincide exactly in promoting the end that the movers so far apart are seeking.

Dr. Cooper's cheerful acceptance of membership on the local committee was received by the Board of Health in regular session yesterday. At the same meeting the following tender of the chairmanship of the national committee by Surgeon General Wyman to Dr. Cooper was read:

SURGEON GENERAL'S LETTER.  
Treasury Department.

Washington, December 29, 1903.  
Dr. Charles B. Cooper, President, Territorial Board of Health, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Doctor: I have to invite your attention to the closing page of my address to the Conference of State Health Officers with the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, held in Washington, D. C., June 3, 1903, relative to the committees to be appointed in this organization. The suggestion having been accepted by the Conference, I have to request that you will act as chairman of the Committee on Leprosy. With you upon this committee will be associated Dr. J. F. Smith, secretary, Superior Board of Health, San Juan, Porto Rico, and Dr. J. C. Nolte, secretary, State Board of Health, New Orleans, La.

I have to request that you will notify me as early as possible of your acceptance of this appointment.

Respectfully,  
WALTER WYMAN,  
Surgeon General.

VERY GREAT COMPLIMENT.  
Dr. Cooper, upon the reading of the

letter, made the following remarks to the Board:

"It puts us just where we want to be, especially as it is the desire of this Board to do something for the scientific study of leprosy. To have a member of this Board the chairman of this committee will place this Territory in a position to ask for favors such as it could not otherwise occupy. If possible I shall attend this conference, which is composed of representatives of every State and Territory. I consider it a very great compliment. It is my attention to begin at once preparing data so that I may make as strong a representation as possible of the importance of the subject."

Mr. Smith having asked if the Board should not take some action in the matter, Dr. Cooper stated that he had anticipated the meeting to forward his acceptance of the honor.

Dr. Cooper's reply to the Surgeon General is in the following form:

### LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Board of Health, Territory of Hawaii.  
Honolulu, Hawaii, Jan. 23, 1904.  
Walter Wyman, M. D., Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor: I am just in receipt of your esteemed favor, under date of December 29th, 1903, and also under same cover a copy of the transactions of the "First Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers with the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, held June 3rd, 1903."

Your request, that I shall act as Chairman of the Committee on Leprosy at the coming conference, is highly appreciated both personally and I am sure by the Executive of the Territory, and I beg to accept with thanks the high honor. I shall address you a letter of inquiry later.

Again thanking you for the high compliment to this Territory.  
I beg to remain, Very sincerely,  
(Signed) CHAS. B. COOPER.

At the previous meeting of the Board of Health, Dr. Cooper said he was going to the St. Louis Exposition and would extend his trip to Washington, where he hoped to obtain an interview with Surgeon General Wyman on this matter of Federal co-operation.

Catalina Gonzales, one of the five Porto Ricans arrested Tuesday in connection with the theft of a watch, was sent to the reef for three months yesterday by Judge Lindsay on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

## HAWAII LOOKED UPON AS A NEWSPAPERMAN'S PARADISE

The Hawaii Promotion Committee is receiving many letters from mainland newspapers, including editors as well as reporters, asking for positions on the local papers. The letters have been so numerous if all the applicants came to Hawaii they would be able to start about a hundred papers. Hawaii is evidently looked upon as a newspaperman's paradise.

One young man writes from Cripple Creek that he has been an editor for about a year, but is anxious to try the "new field." He received a letter from Governor Carter on the prospects for obtaining employment here, of which the following is an extract:

"Positions in the Territorial Government are naturally given to resident citizens. The places are pretty good when found but they are few and far between. I suggest that any further information you desire on this subject be obtained from the Hawaii Promotion Committee."

The Lindsay Broom Company of Burlington, Iowa, believes that there is room for a broom factory in Hawaii. They have a complete plant which could be operated here equal to a capacity of seventy-five dozen brooms per day. The manager writes that the broom corn is of the same family as sugar cane brush and could be profitably raised here. He states that it takes an average of about three acres to produce one ton of broom corn, which, in his section of the country, sells for from \$90 to \$120 per ton.

The Portland Cement Company of Utah, located at Salt Lake City, inquires as to possibilities for engaging in the manufacture of cement in the islands. In referring to a former letter from the Promotion Committee he acknowledges receipt of the information regarding the trade in cement here, the amount used, and the prices for it laid down at the wharves. The Promotion Committee states that in some places a variety of coral rock was used for making a species of lime.

The manager of the Utah Company in reply states that it seems natural that there should be a yield of the proper ingredients for the manufacture of cement and he asks for a sample of four or five pounds of the stone used for burning lime.

### THE LANGUAGE OF KOREA.

An American missionary who has just arrived in London from Korea says the difficulty of learning the language of Korea is increased enormously owing to the large number of words which, with a slight inflection of the voice, are used over and over again with an entirely different meaning. The missionary in question was preaching to some natives, and assuring them that unless they repented they would go to a place of punishment. Amusement rather than terror was written on the faces of his Oriental listeners. Why on earth, if they rejected his advice and refused to repent, should they be dispatched—to the local police! On another occasion a lecture was delivered, in the course of which a beautiful moral was being drawn from the gray career of the tiny butterfly which was suddenly cut short in the clutches of the spider. The simile, however, fell somewhat short of its intended meaning, and it was not until the laughter had subsided that the lecturer became aware that the victim which had been floundering amid the dainty silken threads of the web was a donkey, which, in the Korean language, it appears, is synonymous with butterfly.

Sunday-school teacher—"We should never do in private what we would not do in public." L'enfant terrible—"How about taking a bath?"

Worth the sacrifice: Staylate—"May I have a kiss before I go?" Miss Weary—"If I give you one will you really go?"

In Chicago union hack-drivers are boycotting funerals. But in time the funeral will turn the laugh on them.—Santa Maria Graphic.

America's message to a certain South American Republic: "Wail Colombia!"—Punch.

## THE BISHOP NONSUITED

### Case of Ejectment Falls Through Third Day.

Bishop Libert's suit to eject Malle Kamalu Paahao from land adjacent to the Catholic church at Kailahi ended yesterday, the third day of the trial, in a nonsuit.

Mr. Rawlins for the defendant moved for a nonsuit on the ground that the plaintiff had not shown such title as to entitle him to possession of the property.

Judge Gear promptly ruled that, in the court's opinion, under the law the plaintiff had not shown legal title to the premises in dispute, and he would therefore grant the motion for a nonsuit, the plaintiff to pay costs.

Mr. Stewart in presence of the jury excepted to the granting of a nonsuit as contrary to the law and the evidence, and gave notice of motion for a new trial.

The next case in order for trial before Judge Gear is the assumpsit suit of the Capital Building Co. vs. the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co.

Judge De Bolt's jurors were excused the other day until Monday next, on account of the unreadiness of attorneys for jury trials.

### THE MORGAN CASE.

When the prosecution had rested yesterday afternoon in the trial of Jack Morgan for seduction, Chas. Creighton for the defendant moved that the court direct a verdict of acquittal. The motion was argued by the mover and contrary by Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters. Judge Robinson reserved his decision until 10 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Pecarich, mother of the complaining witness, Miss Edwards, by a former husband, gave interesting testimony yesterday. She told about Morgan's importunity to obtain her own photograph and how he had, according to his own account, displayed it with pride, as that of his prospective mother-in-law, to his comrades at Camp McKinley. He had also secured a photograph of Irene's younger sister.

More than one witness gave evidence of admissions made by Morgan to unlawful relations with the complaining witness.

### PORTUGUESE MUTUAL BENEFIT.

J. P. Dias, administrator of the estate of F. Botelho, deceased, has filed his final account with a petition for discharge. He charges himself with \$1492.50 and asks to be allowed \$313, showing a balance of \$1159.50. Among the receipts are a death benefit of \$800.00 and a funeral benefit of \$300.00 from the San Antonio Society. It is stated in the petition that the Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii has in its possession a portion of the death benefit of the deceased, being \$493.50 which it claims will only be paid over to the legal guardians of his two minor children.

J. M. Vivas, president of the Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society, petitions that John P. Dias be appointed guardian of Antonia Botelho, a minor, to look after her interest in the estate of her late father. There is about \$600 belonging to Botelho's estate in this society's funds.

### MRS. LUCE'S ESTATE.

Judge De Bolt confirmed the master's report on the final account of A. M. G. Luce, administratrix of the estate of Mary Luce, deceased. Holmes & Stanley appeared for the petitioner. The account was approved and the administratrix ordered to deliver the property to the persons thereto entitled, and to be discharged, upon filing the final receipts of the legatees. Those entitled to the property are Alice Maude Gaskell Luce of Honolulu and Beatrice Mary Gaskell Luce of England, both adopted daughters and devisees and legatees under the will of decedent, share and share alike. The cash balance is \$718.49, the rest of the estate consisting of one and 88-100 acres of land on Wyllie street, Honolulu, and personal property of household furniture, jewelry, wearing apparel, etc. P. D. Kellett, Jr., was allowed a master's fee of \$25.

### W. S. LUCE'S ESTATE.

The master's report on the final account of Alice M. G. Luce, administratrix of the estate of William Seaborn Luce, was confirmed, the account approved and the administratrix ordered discharged. P. D. Kellett, Jr., was allowed a master's fee of \$25. Holmes & Stanley appeared for the petitioner. The account showed a balance due the administratrix of \$2448.87. By will the deceased left all of his estate to his wife, and in case she did not survive him to his two adopted daughters, Alice M. G. and Beatrice M. G. Luce. He left real estate of 43-100 acres on Wyllie street.

### THE HAYSLEDEN ESTATE.

Judge De Bolt approved the accounts of E. Faxon Bishop, trustee of the estate of Jas. G. Haysleden, deceased. It balances at \$2503.54. The inventory gives the estate a total valuation of \$20,548.38, of which \$5000 represents real estate.

### HARDLY WORTH APPRAISING.

H. Focke, George Stubber and Fr. Freudenberg, appraisers, have returned the value of the estate of In Chock, deceased, as \$61.80.

### JUDGMENT OPENED.

Judge De Bolt yesterday granted a motion by defendant to open judgment given to plaintiff by default on the 26th inst., in the case of A. W. T. Bottomley, trustee, vs. J. P. Rodriguez. It was shown that due notice of the hearing was not given, affidavits to

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that effect being produced from Henry Hogan, C. A. K. Hopkins and Rodrigues. Watson for plaintiff; Holmes & Stanley for defendant. The judgment was for \$189 and costs. Plaintiff is trustee of the Washington Mercantile Co., a corporation that used to do business in the old Masonic building, and the claim is for rent, which the defendant maintains he did not owe.

### AUTHORITY DEMANDED.

The Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co., Ltd., by its attorneys, Hatch & Ballou, files a motion that J. W. Cathcart and C. C. Bittling be required to produce the authority under which they claim to represent the plaintiff in the suit of Western Iron Works Co. against Victor Hoffman and the movant. A similar motion, referring to the same attorneys for plaintiff, is filed in the suit of Niehaus Brothers Co. vs. Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co.

With reference to the former case A. Hocking, treasurer of the local brewery company, makes affidavit that he has in his possession a letter from the Western Iron Works Co., saying that they are in no way responsible for any attorney's fees, as they did not retain anyone to do any business for them, but it appeared that Hoffman filed his claim in a lien and in some way they were a party to the suit. "Just how or where we stand," the letter runs, "is a mystery to us at the present writing."

### ISAAC NOAR'S CASE.

In the partition suit of Lee Chu and C. K. Ai against Isaac Noar and Julia Noar, Magoon and Lightfoot for plaintiffs give notice of motion for an order allowing them to file a supplemental bill.

The proposed bill is attached. It prays for a sale of the property owned in common by the parties on a showing that part of the premises described in the original bill was sold under foreclosure of mortgage, the plaintiffs being the purchasers, and that it is impracticable to partition the remainder. This is a leasehold interest, of which Lee Chu owns four, C. K. Ai five, Isaac Noar six and Julia Noar one sixteenth.

### MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.

E. A. Douthitt, attorney for plaintiff, will this morning or as soon as he can be heard, present before Judge Gear motion for a new trial in the case of Jas. W. W. Brewster vs. Frederic J. Church.

### DEMURRER SUSTAINED.

Judge De Bolt sustained the demurrer and dismissed the complaint in the assumpsit suit of Lee See et al., vs. Yee Chin et al. Douthitt for plaintiff; Crook for two of the defendants.

### PILING UP DENIAL.

In denying the allegations in the complaint of Allen & Robinson, Ltd., vs. Lee Yick et al., defendants, Chim Mun Fook, Chin Mun Hin and Chin Mun Chee each swears that he has a good defense on the merits, to wit: that he was never a partner in any firm called Shun Look Co., that he was never a copartner of defendant Lau Wai, that the firm of Kong Long Chong alias Kwong Tung Chong and Lau Wai were never copartners, that he never authorized Lau Wai to bind him by signing the name Shun Look Co. to any note or other evidence of indebtedness such as set out in the complaint, that Allen & Robinson, Ltd., has never given any consideration for any promise by him to pay any such promissory note as is alleged and that he has never promised to pay any such promissory note.

First Author—"How many copies of your book have been sold?" Second Author—"I don't know. I haven't seen anything about the sales except the publisher's affidavit."—Life.







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## Hilo Federal Term.

The Federal court party got away for Hilo all right in the Kinau. With Judge Dole there were Assistant District Attorney Dunne, Deputy Marshal F. L. Winter, Clerk Frank Hatch and Stenographer J. D. Avery. Grand jurors from this island who went were W. A. Hadden, W. G. Brash, N. F. Burgess, Charles Girdler, W. B. Hopkins and Isaac D. Aes, and trial jurors Wm. McCandless, O. K. Stillman, E. H. F. Wolter, C. A. Bon, H. I. C. E. Frasher and J. Hogan. A large number of both panels were excused for various private reasons and causes shown. The quotas will have to be made up from the "body of the district" about Hilo.

Fukumatsu Dole pleaded guilty to conspiracy in the United States Court yesterday morning. Judge Dole sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months.

## SOME HAWAIIAN BILLS

(Continued from page 3.)

as by this act authorized, shall have the right from time to time to lay pipes or other conduits for such distribution, in or under the streets, roads, and places in the said district; and whenever supply pipes and mains shall be laid in any block, connections shall be made and pipes shall be laid from said main to the curb line of the street for the purpose of supplying gas to the property holders adjoining such street, and each of such connections shall be provided with stopcocks inside of such curb line; Provided, That nothing herein shall prevent the laying down of additional branches or conduits at any time when future requirements render the same necessary. But the methods by which such streets, roads, and places are to be used shall be subject to prior consent and approval of the superintendent of public works, and all instructions and directions made by him shall be strictly followed, to the end that the general public shall be inconvenienced as little as possible; and provided, likewise, that whenever any street, road, or other place shall be excavated and holes or trenches made therein for laying, maintaining, replacing, or repairing such pipes, conduits, or connections, such holes or trenches shall be safeguarded and refilled as soon as possible, and the pavement, if any, and such street, road or place shall be replaced in good order and condition; Provided, That if such repair or restoration shall not be made to the satisfaction of the superintendent of public works within a reasonable time, whereof he shall be judge, he may cause it to be done at the expense of the said W. W. Dimond.

"Sec. 4. Said W. W. Dimond shall also have the right to erect and maintain lamp-posts or other appliances for lighting streets, roads, or other places, and of connecting the same with the supply pipes; Provided, That such use of said streets, roads, or other places shall first be approved by said superintendent of public works; And provided further, That if said W. W. Dimond shall manufacture and supply illuminating gas, as well as gas for fuel, and shall erect lamp-posts as aforesaid, he shall, on requisition of the superintendent of public works, furnish free of cost gas for fifty street lights, and thereafter shall each year furnish five more in addition to the number furnished the preceding year.

"Sec. 5. Said W. W. Dimond shall also have the right to maintain and use gas meters or other means for measuring the amount of gas from time to time and in such places as may be deemed necessary, and to operate the same for all purposes connected with the use of such gas, and shall also have the right to charge, receive, and collect from all consumers of gas such price as he or such persons or corporation may from time to time fix and determine, but not at any time to exceed two and one-half dollars per thousand cubic feet, and shall also have the right to charge consumers or intended consumers of gas for the cost and expense of making connections between the mains and premises where such gas is to be used, and may include also the price for all connecting pipe, gas fixtures, and other material necessary.

"Sec. 6. Said W. W. Dimond shall also have the right to cut off the supply of gas from any consumer who shall refuse or fail to pay amounts due for gas so supplied by the said W. W. Dimond, within such reasonable time as may be fixed for payment of the same; but such cutting off shall not prevent the said W. W. Dimond from using any remedies now or which may hereafter be authorized by law for collecting debts.

"Sec. 7. Said W. W. Dimond may erect and construct all buildings, machinery, and other appurtenances, necessary to the enjoyment of the rights hereby granted, either personally or in connection with others as partners; or the rights, powers, and authorities hereby granted may be assigned to other persons, or to a corporation to be by him or them incorporated under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, but in all cases, by whomsoever the rights, powers, and authorities hereby granted shall be exercised, such exercise and operation shall be in such manner as to cause the least inconvenience to the public, and he or they shall, in such use, provide fuel and illuminating gas of the best quality obtainable, which quality shall be subject to the control of such reasonable rules and regulations as the superintendent of public works shall from time to time deem necessary for the protection of the public, and the buildings and machinery, with all appurtenances, to be erected, and general plant to be maintained in connection therewith, together with the offices, books, and accounts of the said persons or corporation shall be open to examination and inspection at all times by the superintendent of public works or his agent duly authorized for that purpose.

"Sec. 8. It is further provided that the rights hereby granted shall cease and determine, if operations hereunder are not commenced by beginning the construction of buildings or other works for manufacturing or supplying such gas, or by laying pipes or other conduits in any of such streets, roads, or places within one year from and after the passage of this act, or within one year after the franchise hereby granted shall be approved by the Congress of the United States, should such approval be deemed necessary to the legality hereof; and also that such works shall be in operation and gas shall be supplied for the purpose of this act within two years after such work has been so commenced; and the rights, powers, and authorities hereby granted shall continue to exist and shall remain in full force and effect for thirty-five years from and after the date when the works and plant herein provided for shall have commenced the actual distribution of gas; Provided, That the said works and plant shall be located in the southwest of the Ko-

huanui range of mountains of said island.

"Sec. 2. Said W. W. Dimond shall have the right to erect and maintain at such places, within the limits mentioned in section one, as the superintendent of public works shall approve, such buildings, machinery, and appurtenances as may be necessary for the production, manufacture, and storage of such gas, together with its various by-products, as may be required from time to time during the existence of the rights hereby granted.

"Sec. 3. Said W. W. Dimond, for the purpose of distributing such gas for use, shall have the right to erect and maintain at such places, within the limits mentioned in section one, as the superintendent of public works shall approve, such buildings, machinery, and appurtenances as may be necessary for the production, manufacture, and storage of such gas, together with its various by-products, as may be required from time to time during the existence of the rights hereby granted.

"Sec. 9. On the first day of July of each year there shall be payable to the treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, for and on behalf of such Territory, two and one-half per centum of the gross receipts of said W. W. Dimond for all gas furnished to consumers under the terms of this act.

"Sec. 10. This act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

Approved this 15th day of April, 1903.

"SANFORD B. DOLE,

Governor of the Territory of Hawaii."

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

A Bill providing for the construction of a vessel of the first class for the Revenue-Cutter Service, to be stationed with headquarters at Honolulu, Hawaii.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the construction, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, of a steam vessel of the first class for the Revenue-Cutter Service, to be stationed with headquarters at Honolulu, Hawaii.

## Infelicity Began Early.

Andrew Cox, the deputy sheriff of Wailua, is suing his wife for divorce. He alleges a long category of abuse at her hands and tongue, including accusations of wrong-doing on his part hurtful to his feelings and good name. In consequence of her alleged brawling he left her three years ago in full possession of the domestic castle. When he married her in 1890, Cox took his bride to his home in Wailua, where she was not allowed to suffer for lack of company. She was expected on the contrary, to share her husband's domicile with his mother, his two sisters, a brother and a brother-in-law. Yet, strange to say, it was at such repetition of relatives that while yet a bride she revolted.

J., becoming suddenly rich, bought a chateau and gave a musical as a housewarming. A violinist from Paris, while carefully tuning his instrument, whispered to J. "It is a Stradivarius, and is more than two hundred years old."

J., after examining the violin minutely, said: "Oh, well, never mind; makes no difference; go ahead; nobody will notice the difference."

IN AMERICA Chamberlain's Cough

Remedy is a great favorite with the mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in WAMPOL'S PREPARATION the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Anemia, Blood Impurities, Athma, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you, and is effective from the first dose. One bottle convinces. At all chemists.

## BRIGHAM'S NEW FINDS

The Curator Brings Some Living Trophies.

Prof. Brigham, director of the Bishop Museum, returned yesterday on the Ventura from an eight-weeks' absence in New Zealand and Australia, bringing interesting and valuable curios from both countries to be placed in the museum, including some very rare ornithological specimens. The latter are becoming acclimated on the premises of Dr. Brigham on Judd street.

Among the feathered trophies is a kiwi, a wingless bird, which is a relic of the moa, formerly plentiful in the Hawaiian Islands, but now extinct. The one bird in Dr. Brigham's possession is therefore the only one now in existence here. The kiwi was brought from New Zealand in a box which had three compartments. In two compartments were a pair of wekas, or rail birds, a peculiar fowl which looks much like a hen and walks like the mynah bird. The three birds had to be kept separate as they were prone to quarrel on the voyage. When placed in a large wire enclosed space in the professor's back yard yesterday, they immediately began digging in the grounds for worms and were soon in the enjoyment of a feast.

The kiwi is a very peculiar bird. It not only has no wings but seemingly none of the rudiments. It has long legs, and a very long, slender beak. After smelling over the ground the kiwi makes up its mind that a worm is in a certain place and it drives its beak far down into the earth until the luckless worm is found. It is then drawn to the surface and eaten. Prof. Brigham says the kiwi has been extinct here for about forty years. In ancient times in Hawaii its feathers were used for the making of royal cloaks. There are cloaks made of these feathers now on exhibition at the Bishop Museum.

Two of the sacred lizards of New Zealand were also brought to Honolulu and are now enjoying life in a water tank at Prof. Brigham's home. These reptiles partake somewhat of the crocodile and alligator as well as the lizard and are quite tame. They are about two feet long. They are becoming rare in New Zealand, and with the above mentioned birds, are protected by the government, there being a heavy penalty attached to killing them. In olden times the lizards were worshipped by the Maoris.

In discussing his trip yesterday afternoon, Dr. Brigham said that the result has been satisfactory to him, and he believes that the most cordial relations have been made between the countries he visited and the Bishop Museum. Everywhere he was assisted in making collections, and had been in possession of the necessary money he could have made some splendid additions to his New Zealand and Australian collections which would become invaluable in time. His material was brought up on the Ventura and will be exhibited in the museum as soon as it can be classified.

"When I arrived in New Zealand I was given a complimentary pass over the government railroads and had every assistance possible," said he. "They have a promotion committee down there that is hard to beat. You go to their office and tell them you are to remain about ten days. They immediately fill out a card telling you where to go, when to go, how to go, choice of hotels at different places, and your time is worked up into the card up to the very hour you are to leave the country. The government has photographs on exhibition showing everything of interest to see. The government gave me a very valuable collection of pictures which will be on view here."

"The New Zealand geysers are wonderful, and the surrounding country is beautiful. It is one of the finest places to visit that I can imagine. We went to the place where so many people were killed a short time ago. They were warned not to go near the big geyser, but they did so, and the geyser instead of shooting upwards, went off at an angle. They were swept into the boiling river and cooked. We were very fortunate in seeing an eruption. We were to leave the place at 3 p. m., and at 5 minutes to 3 an eruption suddenly took place. The geyser is a mud hole about an acre in extent. Hot water shoots into the air about a thousand feet, and is a magnificent spectacle. I had my camera set and got a fine picture of it."

"We went into the aboriginal Maori country and I saw some very fine natives. They are of the primitive type. Many are much finer looking than the Hawaiians, that is some that I saw. Their carved houses are most curious. The government does not allow any of these to be exported unless privileged. They gave me full permission to remove what I wished, but I lacked the means to bring any here, except some very fine house carvings. But I got things there that I have been looking for for years."

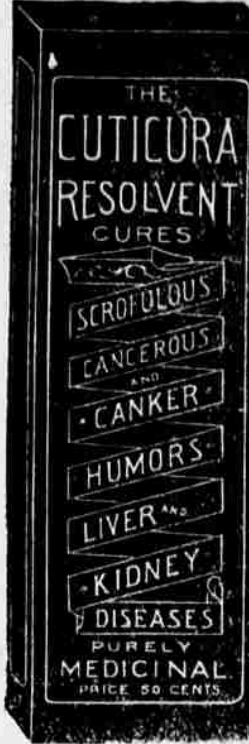
"In Australia I also got some valuable curios which had been gathered by an old Australian explorer. There are collections now being offered for sale, but again I lacked the money to get these. Among the articles I have are shields, boomerangs and spears."

"The flax industry interested me. It is quite large and a big cargo of the product was put aboard the Ventura for shipment to the States."

"I intended getting a collection of corals at Pago Pago, but was unfortunately, as the weather was bad while we were there and I was compelled to give this up."

## SPRING HUMOURS

Complete External and Internal Treatment



Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Bo. Africa Depot: L. B. N. L. Cape Town, Durban, and Port Elizabeth. FOSTER, DAVIS AND CUM, CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Spring Humours," post free.



## NEW ZEALAND'S PREMIER IS ANGRY AT HONOLULU

The Premier of New Zealand has advised a man named Harper to sue the city of Honolulu for \$50,000 and the Oceanic Steamship company for the same amount. Harper is a British subject, down Southern Cross way, who passed through here en route to San Francisco some weeks ago with a contract in his pocket for employment with a mainland bank. Being a loquacious person he told the immigration commissioners at San Francisco all about it and they would not let him land. As a contract laborer he was up against it.

So the Oceanic steamship company had to carry Harper back. Arriving with him here the steamship people turned him over to the Honolulu police for safe-keeping while in port. He was imprisoned for several hours, or until the Ventura was ready to leave.

Prof. Brigham, the director of the Bishop Museum, was a passenger for Auckland on the same steamship. Harper, who is a very young man, is said to have acted almost like a lunatic on board. He talked wildly, walked in a peculiar manner about the decks, and gave his fellow passengers a large amount of amusement.

When the vessel reached Auckland, Harper was sent ashore, and his case was immediately laid before the Premier. The young man's story of the action of the Immigration authorities at San Francisco, his subsequent deportation from that port and imprisonment for a few hours at the local police station, is said to have aroused the indignation of Premier Seddon to a high pitch.

"If the contract for carrying the mails had not been signed with the Oceanic Steamship Company," he is quoted, "I would have torn it into shreds."

The Premier also gave Harper advice to sue for damages. It is said that Harper could have got into the United States as a tourist but he was so proud of having been called there that he couldn't keep still.

## HOW EBEN LOW OBTAINED AUDIENCE WITH PRESIDENT

"Eben Low is one of the best cowboys on the Island of Hawaii."

President Roosevelt, who was busily engaged with a number of personages of national repute, read this much in a letter of introduction sent him by Governor Carter, when he arose and went quickly into the ante-room of the White House where the Hawaiian visitor awaited him.

Mr. William Haywood, representative in Washington of the Planters' Association, accompanied Mr. Low to the White House. On inquiry they found that the President was very busy and the person who received their cards questioned their chances for an interview. With the cards Mr. Low also sent Governor Carter's letter of introduction. The President on being handed the cards and letter, casually glanced the latter over until the above phrase caught his eye. Excusing himself, he left the company and met his visitor from Hawaii.

The President's greeting was cordial and he said that when anybody was announced as a cowboy par excellence he was always ready to see him. He asked after Governor Carter and Judge Dole, about cattle and ranching in the Islands.

"Have you any good hunting out there?" he asked.

He was informed that it might be while time to take a rifle and follow the trail in and about Hawaii's highest ranges. Mr. Roosevelt said he hoped some day he would be able to do it. From all accounts he had received of the group it was worth seeing and he hoped to have that pleasure.

## DOWIE OBJECTS TO SILVERWARE.

John Alexander Dowie and his six deacons are due today on the Sonoma from San Francisco en route to the Colonies. In this connection it might be well for all Honolulu hotels which display silverware lavishly and whose menus bristle with choice tid-bits, to put the former in their safes and keep the latter off the bills-of-fare. While Dowie was at San Antonio, Texas, he attended the opening of a hotel and entered a violent protest against the lavish silver service and the stuffed pig menu.





## HOT TIME ON THE OCEANIC WHARF

The Oceanic wharf was crowded with people yesterday afternoon when the steamer Sonoma sailed for San Francisco and there was a happening or two there which caused considerable fun. The band was present.

"Useless" Harris, a well known negro character of Honolulu who recently made a trip to Australia on one of the Oceanic boats as a waiter, had been "seeing the town" all day with some sailors who were on their way home from Pago Pago. They arrived on the dock in a hilarious mood. Shortly after going aboard they passed out a big parcel of Samoan war clubs, mats, tapas, and other curios to Harris. The latter gentleman of color was happy. He was waving happy alohas to his friends when a little man in a blue uniform and wearing a felt hat, Customs Inspector Weedon, rushed on him and took the curios away. No duty had been paid on these and Uncle Sam is particular regarding the bringing of curios here unless they enter the port through the recognized and legal Customs House channels. Mr. Harris got excited. His sailor friends on the steamer saw his predicament and straightway got a letter ready which he could use in an attempt to get the stuff back from the Customs House. Harris saw this and ran madly down the dock to get it. The sailors threw it overboard and it fell too far out for Harris to reach it. In reaching he fell between the steamer and the wharf and only his feet showed above the wharf. Men ran to pull him back up on the wharf but Harris shouted: "Let me alone, let me alone." He was told that he was not on the wharf and that an effort was being made to help him back up to that place.

"Well, my feet are there, aren't they?" he shouted back.

Finally the angry ex-pugilist was got back on the wharf and sharply commanded to keep quiet.

By this time the steamer's gang plank had been taken in and she was moving away. Two tourists rushed on the wharf and wanted to go aboard. A rope ladder was lowered for them. Leis were being stacked on them by bystanders and each man got out a cigar and lighted it. The band played on and the crowd cheered and jeered as the two men struggled up the ladder to the deck of the vessel.

## TOO MUCH SUGAR IN THE MARKET

Willett & Gray's circular has the following:

The week has developed an easier tone, making it necessary for the few sellers to make a further concession. Sales were effected at 35c, duty paid for West India Centrifugals, 36 deg. test, on the spot, which could not be repeated and brought out offerings at 2c. and 6. for Cuba shipment (equal to 3 11-32c. per lb., duty paid). The easier feeling is due to the heavy arrivals, with the prospect that the receipts for some time to come, from Cuba alone, will be more than sufficient for refiners' requirements.

Some planters need lands, and as a consequence, sugars are offered to refiners faster than needed, causing an expense for carrying, which must be offset by a reduction in price. There is evidently too much sugar in the world, the London market feeling the effect of this, in a decline for the week of 2 1/4d. to 3d. in beet sugar. Apparently the return to normal prices can only be brought about by a heavy reduction in European beet sowings this spring. At the close 10,000 bags Cuba Centrifugals for shipment were placed at 2c. and 6. basis 36 deg. test, equal to 3 11-32c. duty paid, thus establishing a decline of 1/4c. for the week.

REFINED.—Under a steady, fair demand in the form of withdrawals against old contracts, quotations have remained unchanged, and at the close there are no signs of any immediate change. New business, however, has been light, in view of the weak market for raws, the demand at the close, being on a hand to mouth basis.

### ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.  
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from Sydney, Auckland, Pago Pago, and Fanning Island, at 6 a. m.  
S. S. Nevada, Greene, from San Francisco, at 7 a. m.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.  
S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, from San Francisco, at 11 a. m.  
Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, 22 days from Port Blakely, at 5:30 a. m.  
Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Ahukini, at 6:40 a. m., with 5,785 bags of sugar.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 6:45 a. m., with 5,000 bags sugar, eight wine casks, 17 barrels poi, 82 bags rice bran, six car wheels and 71 pkgs. sundries.

### DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.  
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports at noon.  
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports at noon.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.  
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.  
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for San Francisco, at 4 p. m.  
S. S. Conemaugh, Haring, for Delaware Breakwater, at 3 p. m.  
S. S. Argyll, Gilroy, for San Francisco, at 2 p. m.

**THE OLD RELIABLE**

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE**

### DEPARTED.

Thursday, Jan. 28.  
Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Ahukini and Hanalei.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports at 7 a. m.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.  
S. S. Nevada, Greene, for Kahului, at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.  
S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, for the Colonies, at midnight.  
S. S. Nevada, Green, for San Francisco, via Kahului, at 5 p. m.  
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Maui, Lanai and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per stmr. Kinau, January 26, for Hilo and way ports: Mrs. J. Nawahl, Judge S. B. Dole, W. B. Hopkins, F. M. Hatch, J. J. Dunne, Mrs. Keane Dudoit, O. S. Stillman, R. N. Paton, C. Girdler, Dennis Searles and wife, Mrs. L. A. Thurston and child, Miss Potter, F. J. Cross, E. A. Kelly, E. F. H. Wolter and wife, R. S. Holt, A. N. Kopolai, George Hunter, A. B. Strong, W. M. Speyer, A. W. Keech, Mrs. W. H. Cornwell, Mrs. A. A. Braymer, S. E. Damon and wife, W. A. Hadden, Mr. Kurisaki, P. Peck, T. C. Ridgway, J. Nakokoo, Mrs. Viera, J. S. Canario and wife, Mrs. Taylor and daughter, T. A. Hays, F. Winter, A. F. Brown.

## HONOLULU HOME FOR INCURABLES

Since the institution was founded, the Honolulu Home for Incurables received in subscriptions \$73,500 for endowment account and \$29,350.79 for equipment account. All of the endowment fund is invested in securities, while a balance of \$716.47 remains from expenditures for equipment. Adding to the latter amount the Carter memorial fund of \$541.89, there is a capital of \$1258.36 uninvested. There are outstanding assessments on the endowment fund of \$528.50, and on the equipment fund of \$500. The revenue for 1903 consisted of the following items:

Balance from 1902	\$ 976.27
Income from investments	4,877.67
Subscriptions	461.00
Government subsidy	5,500.00
Paying patients	586.75
	\$12,401.69

The expense of maintaining the Home for the year, including salaries and supplies, amounted to \$10,376.85. There is in bank, less unpaid accounts, \$229.20. Investments yield an average of 7.1 per cent per annum.

The foregoing statement is derived from the report of the treasurer, S. E. Damon, presented at the annual meeting of the institution yesterday. There were present: C. H. Atherton, chairman; T. Clive Davies, secretary; L. Tenney Peck, George F. Davies and Robert Lewers.

C. H. Atherton and J. P. Cooke were re-elected trustees, their terms having expired.

An improvement to the buildings made the past year consisted of the addition of a porch, making a covered way from the dining room to the front veranda, also of sundry interior conveniences, all at a cost of \$159.29.

The average number of patients treated monthly was 25, the cost being \$32.56 each or \$1.30 a day.

A superintendent physician, an assistant superintendent, a matron and a night nurse at present constitute the hospital staff.

### Seconds the Motion.

That the inhabitants of our outlying territories are gradually developing an intelligent appreciation of the character and purpose of the United States Navy is pleasingly suggested by the following editorial utterance of the Honolulu Gazette, apropos of the recent visit of the Asiatic squadron to Honolulu: "If Admiral Evans's fleet does nothing in regard to 'colombia and returns to Cavite as now directed, it will have still made a record which will be helpful in backing up American diplomacy. In naval matters nobility is power as well as structural integrity and gun equipment. That a big fighting fleet can be sent from one distant point to another in a few days' time, arriving with everything in repair and ready for another long trip with possible war at the end of it, is a fact to be taken account of by those who would challenge the supremacy of the United States. Many nations have fleets that they don't, and perhaps can't, do much with, and the sea-going efficiency of which is doubtful; but the United States has pretty conclusively proved by this time that its Navy is a thorough-going business institution."—Army and Navy Journal.

# SCHOOL WORK PROMOTES INTEREST IN HAWAII NEI

## A Birmingham, Ala., Paper Prints Some Letters From Pupils in the Honolulu Schools About the Land We Live In.

The Birmingham (Ala.) News has the following article embracing some letters from Honolulu:

A practical system of teaching physical geography and one that is likely to be adopted by all the grammar schools of the city is being conducted by about one hundred students of the Powell school on Twenty-fourth street and Sixth avenue. The two divisions of the sixth grade are carrying on an exchange of correspondence and products with a similar number of students of the high school of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, at present. A picture of the high school of Honolulu is shown herewith, being a photograph sent to one of the Powell pupils.

### A GOOD ADVERTISEMENT.

In the past, the system has been used with New Zealand, Canada, Northern states of this nation and with points in England. The unusual interest which goes with such work is perhaps the greatest argument for its use in geographical study by pupils who are yet young and hardly evolved from the necessity of object lessons. And it must be incidentally a great advertisement to Birmingham for the samples of iron ore, coal seams, coke and slag are the first to go out of the local school to the correspondents who are seeking information mutually with Birmingham seekers of knowledge. After the resources of this district are exhausted, the products both of nature and manufacture in other portions of the state are carried for shipment. Accompanying all samples are letters explaining the existence of the resources, abundance or scarcity, uses and every property of the things represented by the exhibits.

### AMUSING SUGGESTION.

An amusing illustration of the woeful ignorance of some correspondents was a letter received from a student in the high school of Oneida, N. Y. The letter was well written and gave every evidence that the author is possessed of the average intelligence of that part of the country. The topics of the communication included several questions about cotton in Dixie. One wished to know if the "weed" grows on the streets of Southern cities. She had heard and read so often of negroes working the streets that she thought they were employed to pick cotton. Of course, she understood that rustic negroes toiled in the fields in the country, but concluded that the elite united in gangs and picked along the thoroughfares of the city. Needless to say, her correspondent at the Powell school had not only to go back to primary days in the cotton proposition, but had to distinguish cotton picking from working out a police sentence to the New Englander.

### INTERESTING SPECIMENS.

Recently the Powell pupils, under the direction of the principal, Miss Cahalan, have received numerous letters from Honolulu accompanied by samples of growth of woods, products of various kinds and coral reefs. Among the students are Miss Margarette Merrill, Miss Gamaliel Dixon, Miss Nellie Newton, Miss Louise Thornbury and Frank Olmstead. The handwriting is vertical and seems to be an imitation of the style until recently taught in the Birmingham public schools. The prettiest exhibit is a fragment of coral reef that has a chocolate color in contrast with the growth along the Florida coast, which is beautifully white. In the list was also sent a piece of salicic acid which was taken from a cave in Hawaii. It differs but little from the same formation in the United States. The most interesting sample in the latest consignment is a string of moss taken from the crater of Haleakala, Maui, the largest extinct volcano in the whole world. This volcano is situated in the vicinity of Honolulu and is an attractive point for tourists and scientists engaged in research of the geology of volcanic action and the theory of the hidden cause. A nest of sandal wood shavings has also arrived with a letter explaining it.

The Honolulu superintendent of public schools by an understanding with Dr. J. H. Phillips, superintendent of Birmingham schools, has confined the correspondence to the sixth grades in this city. It is hoped that later on other grades will be admitted into the practical laboratory of exchange, so to speak, and the mutual knowledge will then be more extensive and varied. Although it is not a text book by authority, the geography supplement offered by the News to annual subscriptions is being used by the students as a guide to the practical work of exchange and personal correspondences. The pupils in the two sixth grades are all required to participate in this excellent system and it will be part of the curriculum from now on. The students are taught to go out and get the products themselves. Several have already gone to the iron furnaces of the city and studied the process of making iron, the mining of coal, the uses of coke, gas and other resources in the district. Usually the teachers assign the pupils to various topics. The swift mail service which the United States furnished from any part of Hawaii to the extreme possessions of the United States further assures success in this novel work and will no doubt encourage other schools to annex the system to the branches of geographical and natural study.

### LETTERS FROM HONOLULU.

The following copies of letters received by Powell pupils recently illustrate the value of the method described:

Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 16, 1903.

Dear Unknown Friend—I am going to write you these few lines, thinking you would like to hear something about our school, which used to be a palace. Our school is called the High School. It was built in the year 1881 for Princess Ruth. It cost her \$89,000. It has three stories and cupola, and basement.

The first floor has seven rooms—two parlors, three bedrooms, a dining-room and kitchen. One of the parlors is the assembly and the other the English room. The dining room is the high sixth grade, which is Miss Dietz's room. The kitchen is used for chemistry and physics room. The second floor has three bedrooms, now Miss Needham's, Miss Stansbury's and Mr. Armstrong's rooms; the last is a bedroom.

The third floor has the German, French and Latin rooms. These rooms have dormer windows. The stairway is made of koa and kou wood. The assembly room has the coat of arms of Hawaii on the ceiling.

The stairway to cupola is winding. The basement has cement floor and a brick foundation. The princess slept in the basement and stayed there most of the time.

My address is: Miss Lily Madeira, No. 116 Vineyard street, Honolulu, H. I. Yours truly friend,

LILY MADEIRA.

## REMEDIES FOR LOCAL AILMENTS

Editor Advertiser: It is gratifying indeed, to see the press has at last identified some of our unfavorable conditions and is attempting to find a remedy, viz., lack of tourist traffic and more favorable conditions for the lepers.

In regard to the former, we must have much cheaper rates from the coast and when we get our customers, be in a position to entertain them, as well as in other towns and countries, which get all the tourists they desire.

We have set too high a standard for tourists. We have assumed that tourists are all gathered from churches and Sunday schools and therefore can be beguiled by that kind of entertainment. That is a wrong assumption; they usually want little of either; they are out for a good time and know Honolulu is not the place for it.

These are cold facts. Instead of sending that \$30,000 to St. Louis, why not use it up in subsidizing boats to sell round trip tickets, one month (at least) stop over, from the coast, for \$75.

Just see what the result would be. I anticipate the town would be filled with curio seekers. And then if we can persuade the Federal government to take the leper settlement off our shoulders and use its own judgment and money in supplying conveniences for and specialists to carry out scientific investigations, we shall be on the road to prosperity once more.

I can assure you it is only a question of time when we shall have all, and unnecessary delay is to our discredit and loss.

Jan. 28, 1904.

CITIZEN.

### The American Girl's Joke.

Miss Gladys Deacon, an American girl, amazed a scientist whom she met recently at a London dinner party. The scientist narrated in great detail to the girl a series of experiments he was conducting with the microphone. "The microphone," he explained, "magnifies sounds to the ear as the microscope magnifies objects to the eye. The footfalls of a centipede heard through the microphone resemble a tattoo on a kettledrum. The dropping of a pin is like the report of a cannon." "That is very interesting and odd," said Miss Deacon. "This afternoon," resumed the scientist, "I caught a fly and studied its note. The note resembled the neighing of a horse." "Perhaps," said the young girl, "it was a horse fly."

In a cafe in Amsterdam a Frenchman was anxious to make the acquaintance of a Dutchman who placidly sat and smoked.

"It is not often one falls upon a good pipe like that, is it?" asked the Frenchman.

After a long interval of silence the Dutchman replied, "No, especially without breaking it."

They philosophized on that eternal subject, woman.

"Woman," some one remarked, "supports pain more heroically than man."

"Are you a doctor?" asked a listener.

"No; I am a manufacturer of shoes."

## LARGEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD

The public is now ready every year to read a news item stating that "the largest vessel in the world" has just been launched. The most recent announcement of this kind was that concerning the White Star steamship Baltic, launched on the 23rd of November. The Baltic is a remarkable ship. She will carry a crew of 350 persons and has accommodations for 3,000 passengers.

The dimensions of the Baltic are as follows: Length, 725 feet 9 inches; breadth, 75 feet; depth, 49 feet. Her gross tonnage will be nearly 24,000, her capacity for cargo about 25,000 tons, and the displacement at her load draft about 40,000 tons.

The new vessel will be fitted with accommodation upon the same lines as that in the Celtic and Cedric, but even more commodious than in those vessels. The general arrangements of the ships will be similar to the two other vessels of this type—a continuous shade deck running fore and aft, with three tiers of deck houses and two promenade decks above same. On the upper promenade deck will be the first-class smoke-room and library, and the two houses below will contain the deck staterooms—the arrangement so much admired in the Celtic and Cedric. The first-class dining saloon will be on the upper deck, and all the first-class accommodation amidships.

Immediately abaft the first-class will be the second-class accommodation, and there will be also a comfortable smoke-room and library for this class of passengers.

The third-class passengers will be provided for abaft the second-class, and to a limited extent at the fore-end of the vessel. A great feature in this accommodation will be the large number of staterooms, two, three, and four berth, and the commodious and comfortable dining-rooms, fitted with tables and revolving chairs.

There will be accommodation in all for nearly 3,000 passengers, besides quarters for a crew of about 350, and the decorations will be of the most striking and artistic kind, and all the appointments handsome and luxurious.

In addition to the ordinary staterooms, there will be suites consisting of bed, sitting, and bath rooms; also single berth staterooms—a new feature, in the introduction of which, as usual, the White Star line is well to the front. Then, the exceptional and well-distributed strength of the structure of the vessel, in addition to the watertight subdivision, have secured the maximum of safety obtainable. As in the other large steamers of this type, one of the most notable features in the Baltic will be the grand dining saloon—a very handsome apartment. Situated on the upper deck, it will extend the full width of the ship, 75 ft. It will be exceptionally lofty and airy, and will contain seating accommodation for 370 people. With its domed skylight and artistic and effective decoration, this will be one of the most magnificent and comfortable dining saloons on the Atlantic. The first-class smoke-room and library will also be magnificent apartments, and the second-class public rooms will be alike elegant and comfortable.

The heating and ventilation arrangement of the ship will be most complete, and the Baltic, having such large cargo capacity, will be fitted with winches and other loading and discharging arrangements of the latest and most efficient type.

There will be large refrigerating chambers for the carriage of chilled beef.

The Baltic will be fitted with engines of Harland and Wolff's quadruple expansion type, about 13,000 L. H. P., and the speed will be about 16 1/2 to 17 knots. The engines are arranged on the "balance" principle, which practically does away with vibration. The twin engines and twin screws afford another element of safety to the ship and passengers, and the possibility of danger is reduced to a minimum.

It is interesting to note that the tonnage of the White Star fleet now amounts to the huge total of nearly 350,000 tons. It consists of twenty-nine steamers, of which twenty-five are fitted with twin screws, and possesses no fewer than twenty-one vessels of 10,000 tons each, including three of over 20,000, one of 17,000, and two over 15,000 tons.

### An Unexpected Alarm.

From the Badger, a bright little sheet published on board the U. S. S. Kentucky, we learn that during the cruise of vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, under Rear Admiral Evans to Honolulu, the changing of alarm gongs on December 14 brought over 2,500 men out of their hammocks and into a run for their stations as "general quarters" was sounded through the fleet. The Badger says: "As a general rule, no matter how carefully the intention of having night quarters may be guarded, Dame Rumor has it all over the ship before the alarm is sounded and the majority of the ship's company are 'standing by'; but our recent alarm came like a thunder bolt out of a clear sky, yet, dressing themselves on the run, every man was at his post in a few seconds and the hoists were soon carrying ammunition from the magazines to the guns on deck where the guns' crews stood in readiness to load and fire. With one watch turned in, guns, hoists and magazines secure at the sounding of the gong, in the short space of six minutes and ten seconds any gun on the ship could have commenced firing."—Army and Navy Journal.

### BY AUTHORITY.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated May 31, A. D. 1899, made by Elizabeth K. Smith, wife of George W. Smith, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to Mary J. Alexander, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 196, pages 40-43, the Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 6th day of February, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon. The property covered by said mortgage consists of:

First. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Pauwela, Hamakua, District of Makawao, Island of Maui, Hawaiian Islands, containing an area of 46 acres, 2 chains and 65 fathoms (more or less), and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 144 to Paele and conveyed to the mortgagee by Kia Brooks and George Brooks, her husband, by deed dated November 28, A. D. 1895, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Honolulu in Liber 158, pages 366 and 367.

Second. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kamaole, Kula, Island of Maui aforesaid, containing an area of 5 acres (more or less), and being the same premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) 392 to Pilipli; also all those pieces or parcels of land situate at Hamakua, said Island of Maui, and being parts 1, 5 and 6 of Royal Patent 2168, Land Commission Award Nos. 3829 and 6613 to Paele; Part 1 containing an area of 86-100 of an acre; Part 5 containing an area of 5-100 of an acre, and Part 6 containing an area of 3 1/4-100 acres; said premises described in Paragraph Second being the same premises conveyed to said Elizabeth K. Smith by deed of Kia Brooks and husband, dated July 29, 1896, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 164, pages 131 and 132.

Third. All and singular that parcel of land situate at Kaula, Island of Maui, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the east corner of this land, being the west corner of Makalinal Lane and Kuakini street, and running:

N. 41 deg. 29 min. W. 191 feet along Kuakini street;

S. 73 deg. 00 min. W. 110 feet;

N. 41 deg. 00 min. E. 113.5 feet along Lot 3;

N. 44 deg. 29 min. E. 113 feet along Makalinal Lane to the initial point; containing an area of 12,055 square feet (more or less).

And being the same premises conveyed to said Elizabeth K. Smith by deed of Jesse P. Makalinal, dated June 1, 1899, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 238, pages 214-218.

Together with all the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

There is a comfortable cottage upon this last mentioned house-lot on Kuakini street between the residence of Mr. P. C. Jones and Liliha street, and the premises together afford a very desirable opportunity for investment.

Terms: Cash United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, January 6, 1904.

MARY J. ALEXANDER, Mortgagee.

By her Attorney-in-fact, W. O. Smith.

## DR. KOCH AFTER MOSQUITO PEST

Austria has along its Adriatic shores a stretch of warm, marshy lands infested with malaria. The result is that this coast is not so densely populated as the inland regions, though its fishing and other industries should attract a large population.

About two years ago Dr. Koch, whose investigations in Africa had convinced him that malaria might be overcome, expressed the opinion that the unhealthy conditions on the Adriatic seaboard could be removed. If there was an opportunity to make the experiment under the best conditions he would be glad to do so.

He desired to test the matter at a place so isolated that it could not be invaded by swarms of the species of mosquito which conveys the microbe of malaria and communicates it to persons by its sting. The low lying island of Brioni, about four miles off the coast of the Istrian peninsula, sixty miles south of Trieste, was well situated for his work.

It is so far from the mainland that the mosquito, which cannot fly a great distance, is unable to reach it, unless taken over on boats. Dr. Koch would have to fight the insect only as it is bred in the swamps of Brioni.

He was told to go ahead, and funds were supplied for the work. He laid out the plan of campaign and employed Prof. Froesch and Dr. Blandau of Berlin to execute it.

His scheme included both the treatment of the sick and the extermination of the cause of malaria. All patients were treated at public expense. A force of workmen was employed to drain the swamps. The island was placed under thorough sanitary control, and every mudhole or water receptacle that might serve as a breeding place received attention.

The work has met with remarkable success. To all appearances Brioni is now entirely free from malaria.

This result has led the Austrian government to begin an attempt to exterminate malaria on the coast of Istria. Three stations have been established, and a sufficient force to carry out Dr. Koch's methods has been employed.

If the work of these stations is successful other stations will be established in all parts of Istria and Dalmatia which are infested with malarial diseases.—N. Y. Sun.